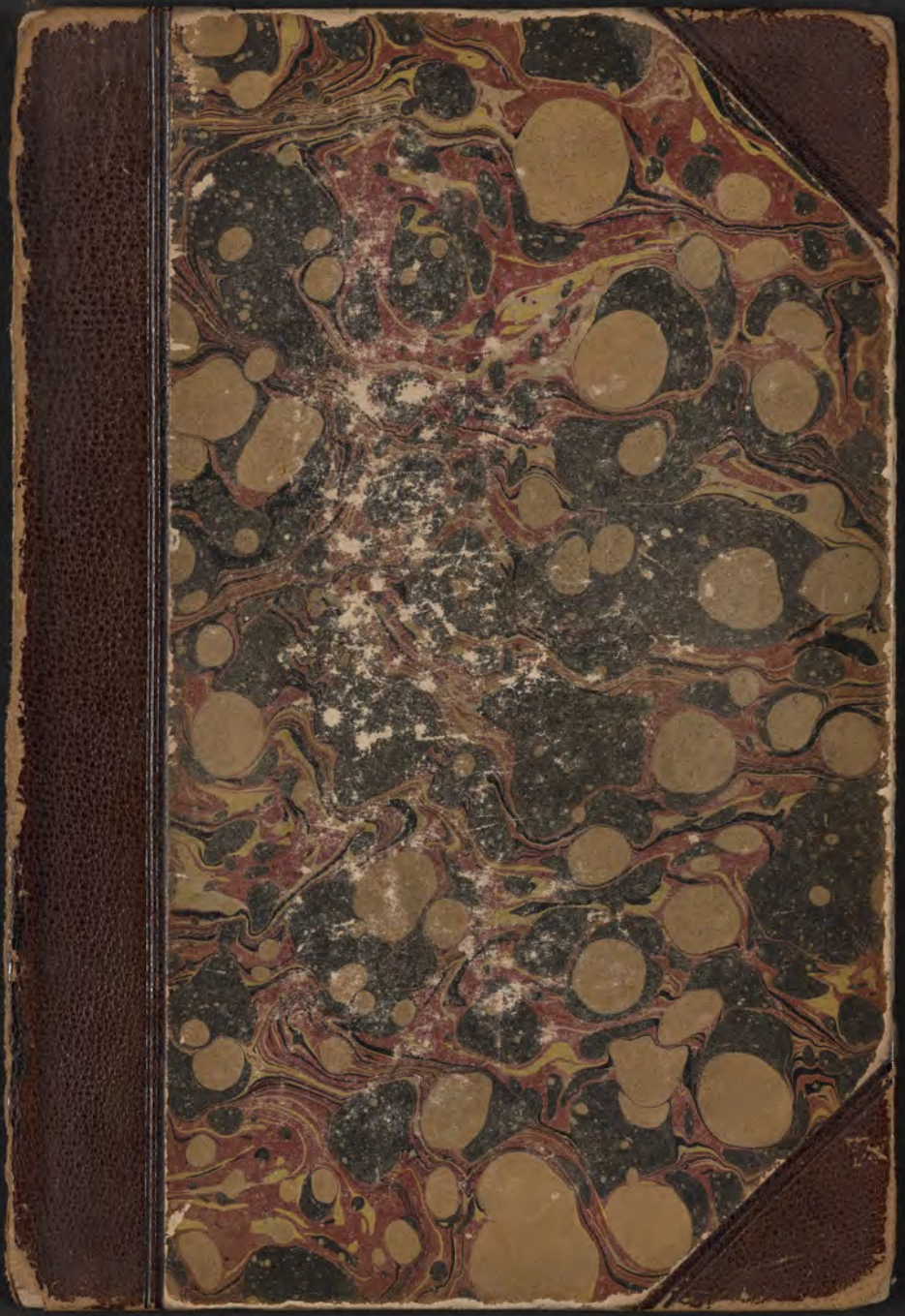

2-27-53 Mrs Alfred G. B. Steel

Notes taken upon Lectures
delivered by
Prof. Wm. Pepper
on the Theory and Practice of Med.

H. M. Howe. Oct. 13th. 69.

Lecture No 1.

Diseases may be divided into two grand classes – those in which the blood is primarily affected – and those in which the solids are disordered.

1. Chief constituents of Blood

Fluid contents or Liquor Sanguinis in 1000 parts.

Albumen	70	Salts	6
Fibrine	2.5 to 3.5 extractive 5 to 6.		
Water	780		

2. Undissolved or Floating.

Red corpuscles	120 to 140	Iron	about .50
Colorless "	1 to 300 or 400 Red.		
Oil globules			

First will be noticed those diseases in which the characteristics are not Febrile. Secondly will be discussed those in which Fever is particularly

noticeable. Belonging to this first class we would cite Plethora - which may be defined as being a fuller state of the bloodvessels than is necessary to health. Plethora is rather a verging on disease than disease itself. It is not so apt to occur in youth as in adult life. The reason is evident. In youth development and growth use up the blood. In some people Plethora is prevented only by severe exercise. Over eating is a fruitful cause of this disease. At the "critical period" in female life Plethora is apt to found Symptoms. Are slowly developed. The one suffering from

Oct. 13. 63 Lecture No. 1. –

One strong predisposing cause to disease, is, a feeble organization. Many at birth inherit a peculiar diathesis thus some a cancerous, scrofulous, rheumatic, gouty or scorbutic diathesis. Intermarriage among relations is a strong cause of disease. It is probable that a short neck and a large head is a strong sign of a predisposition to Apoplexy. Malformation of the chest is apt to cause disease of the Heart. Grief, excessive study, over exercise, and the use of alcoholic stimuli, as also sudden gusts of passion causing undue excess of blood to particular parts are powerful agents in the formation of disease. In infancy there is a proclivity to Skin diseases owing to the delicacy of the Skin: at this period also, as the liver is remarkably large there is a tendency to diarrhoea

vomiting etc. The heads of Infants being large there is a tendency to convulsions. Puberty is another stage at which disease is common both in the male and female. Animal growth is about completed and the actions which caused its growth are now no longer needed. Heat and Cold are strong influences in the formation of disease.

Electricity is a strong agent in the propagation of disease. in neuralgic and rheumatic persons electricity is found in but small quantities. This agent is very strong also in the treatment of disease. Thus when treated will often immediately be remedied. The chain is introduced into the wrist and Electricity thus applied

it appears to be in remark-
ably good health - If now he
will exercise very much and
practice abstinence in con-
sequences will disappear - Sight
less distinct - Vertigo - Sleep heavy,
snoring - unrefreshing - Ap-
petite failing - Bowels become
constipated - Hemorrhages -
Tendency to convulsions - Var-
icose veins - Heart apt to be
come involved - Blood drawn
from a vein is peculiar - ne-
cessary to be dark - heavy - thick
Andral in his investigations
found that there were 14 more
red globules to the 1000 than
in the healthy state - It is
probable that all the con-
stituents of the blood are
equally augmented -

Treatment. If immediate relief is needed it becomes necessary to Bleed. If however the symptoms are not urgent it is advisable to relieve the disease by dietetic measures. In this way preventing too great a supply of material for the manufacture of blood. Purgation is another means we have of eliminating the blood. Saline cathartics should be employed. Exercise.

Serous Plethora. That condition in which the relative quantity of red globules is diminished. and the watery constituents are increased. This may follow from the direct loss of blood no matter from what cause

Epidemic maladies come at irregular times. It augments the violence of diseases already existing. An Epidemic duration is irregular. The malady or malignant feature of an Epidemic decreases with its duration. It travels against the wind. Endimics are generally local. and may remain throughout the year or it may return at marked periods. Malaria. is caused in three ways by Heat, Moisture, and Vegitable decomposition. Frost always removes it. rain if heavy is often thought to wash it away. Neither heat nor moisture, nor vegitable decomposition alone can cause malaria. It (Malaria) has great specific gravity and therefore hugs the earth and is therefore in the lower strata of the atmosphere. Malaria is conveyed

by the wind - Physicians do not often carry contagious disease - The reason is he does not remain long enough with his patient to receive the poison - nath-er does he always touch him - If two contagious diseases exists in a patient at the same time the more powerful one will usually supplant the weaker - and after it has run its course, a mild form of the weaker one will ensue - Sometimes the germ of a contagious disease precepts, and therefore the circumstances bringing on the disease cannot always be accounted for

Simeology - a sign something occurring with disease - a symptom is not always attendant upon disease - The pulse is one of the most constant signs in health and disease -

Nature disliking a vacuum makes up for it with whatever is at hand — This is water — Thus for the serous part of the blood is increased immediately — making the condition known as "Serous Plethora" — Symptoms — Coldness of the extremities — Heavyness — Distention of the blood vessels — Tendency, and in fact often actual apoplexy — The globules sometimes go so low as to be in the proportion of 111 to 1000 — The proportion of Albumen also decreases — Dropsy is one of the most frequent effects of this condition — The apoplexy found in this condition is not proper sanguineous apoplexy — Serum rath

er is effused - usually upon the Brain - but sometimes within the ventricles -

Treatment - Purgation and a Tonic plan - Bleeding is not usually advisable, for this takes off with the liquid the solid constituents - For -

Anaemia - Spanaemia -

The first means lacking of the actual fluid - The latter signifies poor blood - The causes are numerous - Direct loss of blood - Haemorrhaids - Febrile diseases - especially when of long duration, such as Typhus and Typhoid - From that we may conclude that it is not advisable to

But the pulse cannot be considered an absolute symptom alone - thus the heart might be acting strongly and some impediment existing in the arteries - and therefore one might suppose that the heart was disordered - to obviate this the ear should be applied over the heart at the same time that the state of the pulse is inquired into. A jerking beat of the pulse is usually caused by wrong action of the semi lunar valves of the aorta allowing the blood to regurgitate - A pulse is said to omit when it loses a beat. If persistent irregularity in the pulse exists one may entertain strong suspicion of Heart disease - It is often found that the heart is beating one might suppose at the rate of 200. yet on examining the pulse it is found only to be 100 - why is this? In health the sides of

the Heart supply respectively the pulmonic and the systemic circuits at one and the same time in disease they often act alternately making the pulse appear twice as quick as it really is. In Hypertrophy of the Heart the pulse is often very strong and one might be almost led to bleed the patient - but this would be a serious error. In anemic persons a thrill sometimes exists in the pulse of the temporal artery this is due to a watery condition of the blood and a lack of tonicity in the walls of the artery - or it may be a sign of organic disease of the Heart. One should never examine the pulse when first entering the room of a patient - he should also be sure that no clothing confines closely the arm. The temperature of a body

exact a very restricted diet in these low diseases. Privation of light and pure air may be also mentioned as causes of Anæmia. Instances of this may be seen in the miners, who live mostly in the dark and in bad air. Dampness also adds to the unhealthy influences. Impure Exhalations. Secondary Syphilis. Phthisis. Scrofula Cancer. There are certain moral or depressing emotions which prevents the elaboration of red corpuscles. such as grief. fear. pain and so forth. After hæmorrhage there is a superexcitation of the heart's action. a throbbing of the carotids. intolerance of light and sound. pain in the head. some=

times convulsions. This may be called the acute form of Anaemia. In the more chronic form we have a pale skin - with the blue tracery of the veins on all parts of the body. There is a slow filling of emptied veins - the sides of which fall before the middle, making a double blue line. Conjunctiva is white as marble. Upon auscultation there will be noticed a sort of blowing murmur, not only in the heart, but also in the larger arteries. This blowing is intermittent. This however is not perfectly characteristic but if we listen to the venous circulation, especially in the Jugular, we will hear a constant purring - warbling somewhat the cooing of doves. This sound is in fact musical. Some

is usually about (in the adult) 90 - when it ranges over a 100 it may be considered pathognomonic - In children the temperature is some what higher - than 98 as also in the Female - When the sense of touch is partially lost it may be an indication of approaching apoplexy though it is not always so as it often found in gouty patients - It may frequently be relieved by a laxative and friction -

We sometimes meet with double vision - When this continues it is probably due to organic disease of the (Heart -) Brain. This may however occur more or less persistant without any disease of the Brain - The sense of hearing is often perverted - Deafness often exists with disease of the Brain. The sense of taste is also often perverted, this frequently exists with low forms

of fever. Under certain circumstances the sense of smell becomes very much altered. This alteration has been noted accompanying Pneumonia, Organic disease disease of the Brain. "Pain" is often consequent upon pressure upon the nerve, and the sensibility of pain is found at the other end of the nerve. Pain is often relieved for a time by the effusion of serum from the blood, thus taking away the pressure from the nerve. Pain is often remote from the seat of Inflammation, thus in disease of the Liver pain is frequently felt in the right shoulder. "Delirium" is an acute disturbance of the Intellectual function. The difference between Delirium and Insanity is, that the latter is chronic, and the cause cannot be detected. The first is of comparatively

suppose it to be due to the vibration of the valves of the veins. If the patient be very nervous as commonly called - this cooing will be made even if the condition of the blood be normal. It may then be due to nervous contractility of the blood vessels. There is a feeling of sinking or fainting frequent in this disease both being brought on by slight causes. The limbs show the nervous condition in their liability to sleep, or in their tendency to twitching - this may even go on to convulsions. The bowels are usually constipated. If the symptoms be severe the contents of the bowels may act as an irritant and diarrhoea will be the consequence. Anaemic persons are liable to

febrile diseases, and anaemia is a very bad complication to fever. The duration of Anaemia is variable. if due to wounds the blood is reproduced with rapidity. if due to defective nutrition the reparation is slow. There is an instance on record in which the red globules decreased in number so as to be in the proportion of 21 to 1000. The usual decrease is 100 to 1000. The appearance of the blood in anaemia is light, and the clot is small. Treatment: When due to traumatic causes, absolute rest, liquid diet, beefteas, wine and so on are needed. Transfusion has been practised in some ex

short duration, and the cause can be discovered - thus it accrues from great prostration in many instances. There are two forms of delirium vs. active and passive. The one in which the patient wishes to move and be boisterous - the other in which he carries on conversation with those not really present. Temperament must be taken into account, nervous persons being more liable to it than others.

It is very necessary always to examine the discharges per anus - and also the urine - for then we may often discover pus, albumen, blood corpuscels - or tape worms. With the help of the microscope and chemistry we may often be able to make a correct diagnosis of a disease which if the above discharges

and the urinary secretions were not examined by the microscope & chemistry we could have no idea of what the disease might be. Sex must be taken into account. Even vaccination is often fraught with danger when practised on a pregnant female. Small pox is nearly always fatal under similar circumstances. Age must not be overlooked. Thus eruptive diseases in children are much more easily and effectually treatment. Falling of the jaw, drawing back of the mouth are symptoms which are very alarming.

"Irritation" is an exalted vital action short of Inflammation. Irritability of a part does not necessarily involve a determination of blood to the part. In nervous females

these cases, and with bene=
fit. Beef is the very best
meat to give to persons in
this anaemic condition -
"dont give veal or fish - and
above all dont give Pork
which is unhealthy in all
forms." Iron - any prepar=
ation is applicable

Chlorosis - Pale yellowish
green complexion - There is
a deficiency of red blood corpus=
cles connected with disorder
of the catamenia - Sometimes
called the "Green disease" -
Found usually in females but
sometimes occurring in males
and found in both just after
the age of puberty - It is more
apt to occur in those who are in

love. The appetite is depraved as also the digestion. This disease is not nearly as frequent among married women as unmarried or as in widows. Causes. Wasting discharges. impaired nutrition. disappointed or crossed love. Mixed with the pallor there is a tinge of green or yellow. The color of the hair is sometimes changed. The appetite is altogether depraved. The girl will eat lemons. chalk slate pencils. and even dirt. She will also drink vinegar. Constipation is more frequently found. The stools sometimes occurring only once in a week. The breath is sometimes horribly fetid. Hues

suffering with dyspepsia exercise should not be prescribed - but rest should be advised until irritability or excitability can be collected in the system. If irritation occurs in a patient having a gouty diathesis - it will most probably cause gout. Leucorrhoea is often due to congestion. The indication in congestion is to decrease the action of the heart. This may be done by arterial sedatives. This is only applicable to active congestion "passive congestion" must never be in treatment and sometimes stimulation. In certain individuals having active congestion it becomes necessary to resort to depletion. Even vomiting occurring in Hysterical females is best unnicked by causing them to swallow small pieces of ice.

Inflammation may occur independ-

dent of the circulation or the nerves and be due to cell irritation. This is the belief of Virchow and it is largely received though not universally. Inflammation commences by the vessels contract. but soon they dilate and if the irritating agent be still applied the vessels will remain enlarged and congested. and if still longer applied the circulation will come to a total stand still in the part. In warm blooded animals the number of the white corpuscles is not believed to be augmented (Paget). There is but little pain in Pneumonia on account of the character of the tissue of the lungs. The swelling of inflammation is partly due to the augmented quantity of the blood. but it is also due to the abnormal growth of the cells, or in-

cular strength is extremely variable in Chlorosis. After severe exertion however there is always an equal amount of reaction, and the patient sinks into a perfect state of listlessness. Sometimes the disease takes on the hysterical form. The girl will have frequent crying spells. sometimes this Chlorosis goes on to confirmed insanity. Headache is an almost constant symptom. this is sharp and lancinating. The calorific is almost always deranged. There is sometimes a suppression of the menses and Leucorrhoea. There is more frequently however profuse menstruation. When Chlorosis occurs before puberty it is often spontaneously cured by its appearance. Should

it however not be found un-
til the catamenia are estab-
lished it is not, except in very
rare instances cured by na-
ture alone. Chlorosis is thin
nessa anaemia with other
symptoms superadded.
We must avoid confusing
this disease with organic di-
seases of the heart; more es-
pecially of its valves. The
murmur heard in organic
disease of the heart, being due
to the roughness of the valves,
is not musical but is distinctly
rough, in Chlorosis the sound
is distinctly musical. In
diseases of the heart, it is not
frequent that more than one
valve is diseased, in Chlo-
rosis the murmur is heard

caused cellular action as taught by Virchow. If inflammation becomes widely spread it is apt to become constitutional. this state is caused through the medium of the Heart. The presence of Fibrin in the blood cannot be the immediate cause of Inflammatory fever for often after the cessation of the fever fibrin is still found to be present in the blood, yet they seem to have a connection with each other. By <u>resolution</u> is meant that inflammation may cease without injuring the part affected. By some it is denied that this can ever occur. In inflammation of the Serous membranes serum is effused, followed by the effusion of Lymph, this was the belief received before Virchow caused such a revolution in pathological beliefs. He acknowledges the effusion but he denies that cells are contained

In early life the blood abounds in Fibrin, and therefore the exudation will be fibrinous and thick. It is now believed that pus does not dissolve the tissue, but pus must be healthy in order that it may not corrode. The surrounding tissue breaks down & makes pus. Pus some times enters the circulation but the pus cell is too large to be conveyed through all the blood vessels and it therefore causes stoppages and forms abscesses in various parts of the body. Pus usually gets into the circulation when the veins are dissected and discharge pus into the blood contained. Pus cannot be absorbed as pus but must undergo chemical change it is supposed that it goes into Fatty degeneration. Hence the pus of an abscess may be absorbed and the ab=

all over the cardiac region.
Chlorosis is frequently confused with or mistaken for Phthisis, auscultation and percussion if carefully applied will prevent this error.
<u>Treatment</u>. Always inquire into the mental influences about the patient, for without this the best applied medicine will do little or nothing towards a cure.

Chlorosis is frequently confused with Phthisis - but auscultation and percussion will prevent this error.
Treatment - Always inquire into the mental influences about the patient - for without this medicine will do little or nothing -
Sometimes enjoyment (or

ity should be brought to bear to the cure. Abrupt changes in life and form should be given to those who have the disease due to mental influence. Exercise, but in moderation, it must be moderated according to the patient's strength. Passive exercise. Shampooing. Friction, and so forth must be employed in order to prepare the muscles for active exercise. Nutritious diet in the small quantities. Solid beef. Lean meat, pickles, confections, & the like are Enemies to health as articles of diet. Leaf

sess disappear. Softening may be caused by imperfect nutrition. Inflammation is a cause but by no means the most common cause of Gangrene. Ergot has caused Gangrene, this is explained in a number of ways. one is that it causes inflammation and contraction of the vessels. Gangrene occuring in an internal organ not exposed to air does not always nor generally cause discoloration nor fetid odor. The explanation of this is, that the air not being admitted no chemical change in the pus undergoes. Treatment of Inflammation In superficial acute inflammations any applications which will contract the vessels should be used. Cupperum, Lead water are useful in Inflammation. the first would be used in inflammation occuring in

the throat. Cold - in the form of water or ice is useful in superficial inflammation but not in deep seated without it occurs in the Brain. Local depletion is useful - but do not draw - blood from the inflammed part directly but apply the cups near the part or organ. Heat and moisture cause dilation of the blood vessels and in advanced stages of inflammation are very useful applications - but they tend suppuration therefore we should not employ them when we do not look for this termination. Blisters and liniments over deep seated inflammation when is on the principle of absorbt

In external inflammation local applications should be employed - a

if not concentrated are not very nutritious - for water contains so largely with their composition. A variety of food must be given. Some aperient must be given. If mercury be given the stools will present a black appearance. The first change noticed after the employment of the syphilitic or a recovery of the formerly pallid skin. Sleep is better. Iodide of potassium is one of the very best preparations. Iodide of Iron may be used in lymphatic patients. If from mechanical or physiological the stomach can not bear Iron. This susceptibility may be blunted by the

employment of Bismuth
with well blended it then
Iron may be used - By
plunging red hot iron in
to water we make a very
useful calcareous blend -
Employing Purgatives - by
this means we stimulate
the bowels and under
them more vigor for di-
gestion - Senna may be
employed - Cream of Tar
tar and Jalap - Aloes
in some form may be em
ployed and is especially
useful when there is an
unconstipated -

Lucanus - Leucocythe-
mia - White Blood -
A rare disease - Death

Belladonna plaster is found useful. When "proud flesh" occurs the granulations are flabby and is due to imperfect nutrition the indication is therefore to stimulate. Ulcers occurring in low fevers should also receive the same treatment - tonics stimulants, and very nutritious food must be employed. The Bromide of Potass. has lately been used very much as an application in Gangrene - it may be either used in its natural state or diluted. It seems to stimulate healthy inflammation. Poultices in which charcoal enters as an ingredient is an excellent application to Gangrene. In asthenic inflammation when the blood is disordered - it becomes necessary to uphold the powers of life this must be done by stimulation and nutritious diet. Iodide of Potassium is an article universally conceded to be

an excellent treatment in Syphilitic or Gnorrhoea. Blood does not begin to coagulate for some 15 minutes after being drawn. and the coagulation does not become perfect for 10 or 12 hours. If the blood be drawn quickly coagulation will take place soon - and vice versa. In inflammatory fever cupping or bleeding is indicated, after that artificial sedatives should be employed. Antimony is one of the best articles to use. it must be employed in small doses. Opium is more or less an artificial sedative - and is also a potent remedy in allaying inflammation - it also lessens pain but it causes congestion, in order to avoid this calomel should be used with it.

an excess in the quantity of the white corpuscles. In this case the white corpuscles do not go on in their development to the production of the red discs. Enlargement of the spleen is one of the lymphatics as also an enlargement of the liver. As a result of these enlargement organs there is a serous fluid in the abdomen known as ascites. Dr. Stille is not ready to accept this explanation of the predominance of the white corpuscles. He queries if it is not due to the disease of the spleen and other blood making organs thereby not elaborating red blood discs out of the lymphocytes. There is pain in the abdomen due to the

Ascites. Dyspnoea. Diarrhoea or Constipation. Haemorrhage. Hectic fever. Drowsiness and death. The clots found in the heart are soft and grayish. The diagnosis of this disease is to be made upon the presence of the enlargement of the spleen and the impoverished condition of the blood. The blood should be examined under the microscope. In a number of cases Brinton has had the clots in flames in the course of this disease. There is therefore no treatment.

Depression – this is generally due to passive congestion. If it be mere debility that exists it will not always answer to employ Stimulants for that may cause congestion of the Brain. but if positive depression exists. the indications are to use Stimulants and Tonics. "Fatty degeneration," this may affect any organ – or the whole system. "Fatty deposit" is often confused with fatty degeneration – but this is a palpable error, for fat may grow on an organ, for example the Liver, this is fatty deposit, but fatty degeneration consists in this substance collecting between the different molecules of the organ. This need not necessarily enlarge the organ, for most generally the organ affected is atrophied – This disease is most apt

to occur in "high livers", but this rule does not always hold true. The brain is very apt to undergo fatty degeneration, as also the cornea of the eye, which in this state is very apt to be an index of what is going on in the brain. The heart, liver, and kidneys are also liable to fatty degeneration.

Tubercle. These are most frequently deposited in areolar or cellular tissue. If the infiltrated tubercle occur in any organ the organ is completely saturated with tuberculous matter. The commonest color of Tubercle is (~~most com~~) grey or yellow. but this may be stained thus in Melanosis it is black. The Tubercle corpuscle contains no nuclei. A Tubercle is believed to

be unorganized, containing no blood vessels nor nerves nor lymphatics. Virchow differs in opinion upon this question however. Pus is never formed from Tubercle. Tubercle may be diminished by ulceration after it has softened. This softening begins in the middle of the Tubercle. This disease is hereditary. It is often confused with Scrofula but it is most likely this is an error. Scrofula generally shows itself upon the surface and Tubercle on the contrary usually takes place internally. Inflammation in one of tubercular diathesis is apt to develop Tuberculosis. That is acute inflammation, but it would not injure one of strong

The blood is watery, and the number of red corpuscles is rare, the blood clot is small, but there is not a diminution

of Fibrin in Tuberculosis. General principles of treatment in this disease. The quality of the blood must be raised. Tonics should be employed. Regular exercise. Iod. of Potassium is very useful in this disease. The offspring of (of) a mother of a tuberculous diathesis should be raised by a wet nurse.

Cancer. carcinoma. named after a crab. The term scirrhus is used to denote the early stage of Cancer. A malignant cancer is of rapid growth. its tendency is to ulcerate and to destruction and death. and it tends to assimilate all organs to its own condition. The early development of Cancer is identical in all varieties. When the scirrhus cancer is cut it will pre=

sist a smooth structure, it is fib=
rous, and between the bans the "can=
cer juice" as it is called is found.
This is grey. This variety grows very
slowly. It contains no blood vessels or
nerves but it does contain Lymphat=
ics. in the advanced stage it will
contain an albuminous liquid.
When examined by the microscope the
"Cancer cell" may be seen. These cells
are of a great variety of shapes. It
nearly always takes place in middle
stage of life. It is most apt to occur
in the mammary gland. It does
not tend very much to suppurate.
The Colloid cancer is much like the
variety just described. It usually
occurs in the pyloric orifice of the
stomach. or the rectum. it may at
tend over a large part. It contains
veins. but these are in the contained

in the included structure more than in the cancer structure. The Encephaloid cancer grows very rapidly and becomes enormous by large, it may occur in any organ. When cut there is a big and found rumbling cream very much containing red spots. This variety is very vascular. It resembles the structure of the Brain. The soft or "Medullary Cancer" contains very little fibrous structure. This variety may occur in any organ. As cancer is so highly organized it may present all conditions found in normal structure. It may be inflammed. or may have cysts formed in them. they may ulcerate or suppurate. From under nutrition due to the cancer cell

Fever. In this condition fever is all that is dimin stable as disease - but the nervous system is so intimately connected with any derangement of the vascular system that the one cannot be diseased without an unhealthy condition of the other. Sometimes the quantity of fibrin diminishes so much as to be in the proportion of 1.5 percent. it will not then coagulate. Sometimes the blood forms a number of small clots or is what is known as grumous. This diseased condition of the fibrin is most strongly marked in Yellow and Typhus fever. Less so in Typhoid and Re

mitten - and less than
All is Intermittent -
Professor Stille believes that
in each one of these diseases
there has a special poison
entered the system - capa-
ble of reproducing itself
These poisons interfere with
the vitality of the blood -
An impaired vitality of
the blood is then the first
feature of these fevers of
fections. This impaired
vitality is due to atmos
pheric poisons - taken in
by the lungs - that poi-
sons and in also destroy
the red blood discs death
will ensue -
Effeminate Jew - Hebrew

preventing the entrance of nutritious substances. The cancer may become gangrenized.

There is or may be a cancerous diathesis, or else cancer could not be hereditary. Pain is not a constant symptom of cancer, except in "hard cancer". Hemorrhage is likely to occur in cancer. A soft cancer often closely resembles an abscess. The Prognosis is almost always fatal. In young persons cancer grows more rapidly than in adults. Cancerous matter may be inoculated and produce cancer in a cancerous diathesis.

Cysts. These may occur in any organ. They have no independent growth of their own, and can therefore be but rarely acted upon by any drug. Cysto-

are most apt to occur in the Kidney. A true cyst is perverted cell development. <u>Parasitic</u> <u>Animals</u>. Hydatids "cysts" contain these animals and they are supposed to cause the perverted cell action. Fever (In general). The cold stage or chill does not often occur in Children. The nails are apt to become blue. There is no such thing as continuous fever in reality. The causes of fever enter by the respiratory organs.

The most common form of intermittent fever is the Tertian Ague which occurs every 3 days. The chill, which generally takes place at mid day lasts about half an hour. There is another form called the "double tertian" in which the chill takes place as usual at 12 am

no fever yesterday - was last
best on day usually and closes with
either a diarrhoea or a
sweat. More apt to occur
in the spring. The causes are
very numerous - indigestion
excessive eating - great fatigue
and excitement. Pain in the
back - pain in bones - uneasi-
ness - urgent desire for cloud
disgust of food. There is often
an eruption of Herpes on the
lips or genitals after the diarr-
hoea has left. There is no premon-
itory symptoms - the fever
comes on immediately un-
like in this respect Typhoid -
It is ended by the lessened
secretion. Treatment -
Rest - Cooling drinks - Cf

nursing drought. If due to impudence or dirt an emetic of Ipecac maybe employed. an infusion of Camomile or Borax may be used for the same purpose.

Continued Fever. Caused by Heat. Over exertion. fatigue with anxiety of mind. Debauch. Lasts out premonitory symptoms of from 7 to 10 days of duration. usually lasts without any distinct convalescence. Pulse from 104 to 112. Not heavy in children. The tongue is red. Loss of appetite. Bowels

and another in the morning - every day. The age of the individual has its influence upon the kind of fever. Thus the vigorous are most likely to have tertian fever. Intermittent fever is likely to show itself locally. Thus what is called "aching brow" is probably due to malaria and indeed most affections occurring at regular intervals are due to malaria.

Postpone if possible a paroxysm. Emetics are sometimes used but this is not a good remedy. Opium is sometimes employed but this is not desirable. Do but little in the cold stage. In the pernicious fever in which the pulse is very weak and small, stimulants such as brandy and water should then be used. During the intermission of the disease measures should be taken to relieve it. A mild Cur-

ation may be used. followed by from I to V gr of Sulphate of Quinia. Fowler's Solution in doses of V to VIj gtt immediately after meals forms a good prescription. The best article used in this disease is Quinia Sulph. In the Tertian pills containing j gr taken every hour is sufficient, but when the attacks occur every day larger doses must be taken, even V gr at a dose. enough should be given in fact to use XVj gr between the paroxysms. Cinchona is often as good a remedy in this disease. Table salt may be used when the foregoing remedies are not at hand. Sometimes the stomach will not bear any remedy then an enema may be em.

it very as with degree.
This brownness is not a sun
epidemic of fever for breath=
ing with the mouth open will
cause it. Not often bowel
ing - if any it occurs at the
beginning of the fever -
Abdomen inflated and
soft - tympanitic and
sensitive. The fever usually
falls between the 4 & 7th
day - This may be regard
ed the crisis. There is often
a bleeding at the nose - but
is not critical. Sometimes
there is an eruption - often
small pox about a quart
er of an inch long - This is
called typhoid allight
This eruption does not al
ways exist - It might

be confused with Typhoid.
But Typhoid if all di-
seases has prominent
symptoms. Should
be distinguished from
inflammatory fevers by
the absence of local de
velopments. Treat-
ment same as that
of Typhoid.

ployed of Quinea. On the 7th. 14th 21st. day a return is very apt to occur, so the use of Quinia or Bark should be persisted in and on these days at least 12 gr should be employed. The upper rooms should be chosen by those liable to Intermittent Fever. and they should not go out into the open air either early in the morning or in the evening. Remittent Fever. Usually ushered in by a severe chill, flushed face. bounding pulse, intense pain in the back. This disease is simply another form of Intermittent. The liver secretes an excess of Bile. and the organ is often large. Gastric Remittent Fever. often resembles Enteric Fever. The prognosis of this Fever is generally favorable. But if of the Pernicious or Congestive variety the prognosis is very uncertain. In warm a mild form

of this disease in children are may have delirium, but this need not cause any concern. it would be thought in adults. The cause & the treatment is the same as in Intermittent Fever. The liver in "Remittent" is engorged and dark and has been aptly called a bronze liver. The Spleen is often enlarged in this affection but not as frequently as in "Intermittent"

Treatment. Bleeding is not usually to be resorted to. it may be well in Inflammatory cases. Mild or Laxative cathartics. ½ gr of Cal. op or the same quantity of Calomel may be employed. Diaphoretics are useful such as Spiritus Mindereri. soothing washes may be

employed

Camphor ~~Spir~~ gr x-x-

Sulf Ether or Chal. Ether ℥ss

gtt xx in a wine glass full of water every hour will usually allay the sickness and irritability of the stomach. Sulphate of Quinia is the main substance to be relied upon. When the shocks occur widely apart small doses of Quinia may be given - but when they follow closely on each other large doses may be given -

Yellow Fever. Usually occurs or begins with a chill - severe pain in in back and loins - mucous vomiting without Bile - great tenderness over the epigastrium - The remission is of 24 or 72 hours - Black vomit which is merely blood - Blood seems to exude from many of the mucous mem-

thus the gums and nose are very apt to occur. The tongue is usually very red a deeply furred. The eye usually blood shot. Mental disturbance and delirium is often not former in Yellow Fever. The disease does not usually prove fatal until the fifth or often not until the tenth day. The urine is mixed with bile. The skin is sometimes Canary color and sometimes darker. There is no trace of Bile in the alimentary Canal. Occurring in Children and old people it is apt to prove fatal. It is most likely to occur in the Fall of the year. Dr. Pepper does not believe that this disease is contagious: a few of his reasons are, that, neighbouring towns to one infected by Yellow fever are

not necessarily afflicted with the disease. The discoloration of the skin is due to derangement of the function of the liver as well as to changes in the blood. To prove that Black vomit is merely altered Blood and not Bile it may be stated that it does not stain linen, as Bile does. It has no smell nor taste, and contains degenerated blood globules. This Black vomit is not due to Inflammation, nor is it the cause of Inflammation. The direct cause of this altered state of blood is not known. Differential Diagnosis. Yellow Fever is continuous thus differing from Remittent. The yellowness is much more marked than in the most malignant Remittent. Black vomit is a constant symptom of true Yellow Fever. One attack usually protects the system from a subsequent one. Treatment

The mineral acids may be used in this disease, as in Enteric Fever, to eliminate the large quantity of ammonia in the blood. Bleeding has been a favorite remedy but it cannot be regarded as indicated, neither is the use of Emetics desirable - as was once supposed. nor should we employ drastic Cathartics. Mercury may be used in small doses. Spirits Mind. is a valuable may be employed with benefit. Haemastatics, such as sugar of Lead, are useful in allaying hemorrhage. Monells Sals may be employed in the same way. In order to relieve Inflammation of the stomach, a blister may be placed over the Epigastrium, but it should not be kept on too long. Opium may be used cautiously.

Great benefit has been supposed to have been gained from the employment of Chloride of Potash - but the use of it is very doubtful. Turpentine may be of use, but it does not seem to be indicated. Capsicum has been given with fluctuating success. it is good in the latter stages. But Sulphate of Quinia is especially useful.

Quinea Sulph gr XX
Laudanum gtt XX to XXX

Is said to have been given with great benefit. The Tintura Ferri Muriaticum is a remedy no less useful than the Quinea. Dr. Pepper is in the habit of combining the two together. When there is heat of surface and jactitation sponging the body is grateful. Buf Essence is a good diet in this disease though great moderation as to the quantity eaten, should be enforced. Clean,

liness is the most effectual pre-
ventative of this malady. The in-
tercourse of the attending physician
should be very encouraging with his
patient suffering with this disease.
The Physician in order to protect
himself from this disease should
be warmly clad. should avoid
great fatigue, and should not
expose himself to the early morning
air nor should he expose himself in
the evening. It is well to take a
cup of coffee before going into the
presence of the patient. This is to
excite the vital actions that the di-
sease may be combated.

Relapsing Fever. (Famine Fever. The 5 or 7
days Fever) This is a contagious di-
sease. Second attack are com-
mon. Common in the Fall. Wch.

Typhus Fever – More prevalent a few years ago that it is now. The meaning of the word Typhus is a confused state of the mind with a tendency to stupor. It is an idiopathic, continued contagious fever, apt to occur in crowded places, and is not characterized

used in by a chill. There is a good deal of vomiting containing bile. It is peculiar to England. No characteristic eruption. All the foregoing symptoms prove it to be distinct from Typhus. But it usually occurs at the same time with Typhus fever. Relapsing fever is not a fatal disease. It is not a distinct disease but is a mongrel composed of Typhus and Marsh miasm

Typhus Fever. Comes on most frequently with a chill, the beginning is often insidious. Not much vomiting no gastric disturbance. There is not yellowness about the skin. About the 4th day an eruption appears. does not usually occur on the face or hands on its first appearance it is pink link and is elevated, but in 24 hours it c

no longer elevated and has a more brownish hue. Skin usually hot & dry. About the 7th day comes on what is called the 2nd stage. The eye is blood shot. voice drawling, pulse fast. Tongue dry. sordes about the teeth. sometimes even at this early stage the breath is offensive. In the third stage delirium is apt to occur, stupor, picking at the bed clothes. sometimes great jactitation. The patient will sometimes have his eyes wide open and appear to be looking into infinite space apparently observing nothing. This is usually a fatal sign. The breath is usually ammoniacal. This may be due to the retention of urea in the urinary organs. The pupil is said to be dilated. There is a variety called Typhus Pneumonia,

by any lesion of the solids.
Typhus is the scourge in Ire-
land. Dr. Stelli believes
this disease to be one of the
most contagious. Many circum
stances prove this fact. Sec-
ond attacks are not impossible.
it affects all ages indiscrim-
inately. The usual precur-
sors of fever are noticed in Ty-
phus. Debility is particular-
ly marked. The skin is very
red and hot. The eruptions
become brownish and petechiae
are noticed. There are also
markings upon the skin which
look as if made by the stroke
of a whip lash. The tongue
trembles while being pro-
truded. The mouth bleeds
very easily. The appetite

pulse is usually enlarged.
& food taken is digested.
The feces are usually normal
in color perhaps a trifle
darker. The hearing is
almost always impaired.
Sleep disturbed by frightful
dreams. In the very early
cases there is frequently
no coma. But the patient dies
perhaps from direct poisoning
of the nervous system both
or from the retention in the
blood of the effete constituents
of the economy. There is a
great tendency to pneumonia.
There is a dusky hue of the
face. The conjunctiva
frequently becomes very
much injected. There is
a very peculiar and dis

Spotted Fever Dr. Pepper believes it but a malignant form of Typhus. About a day after the beginning of the disease spots are found on the patient very red, being true hemorrhage under the skin. Do not confined to any age. It is evidently a blood disease. The treatment is the same as in Typhus. Typhus fever. Age has an influence over the mortality. Thus under 20 the disease is comparatively harmless. If the eye remained wide open and the pupil much contracted. delirium and sliding down in the bed with blood spots on the lower extremities we must make a very hopeless prognosis. This disease has but few complications. Albuminuria is likely to occur. In Europe the Parotid Glands are likely to be enlarged. In rare instances Idiopathic Gangrene may occur.

Bed sores are often found. The bladder should be kept open if the brain is affected. Typhus fever is slightly contagious. Second attacks of Typhus are uncommon. Congestions may occur in any of the organs. It is not common for a deposition of Tubercles to occur after Typhus. Remittent Fever may sometimes be confound with Typhus. The cast illay congestion is much more marked in Typhus than in Typhoid. The eruption in Typhoid fever disappears on pressure. Treatment. At the beginning there is apt to be great depression, but this is usually followed by a reaction therefore at first too strong stimulants should not be used. after this reaction some blood but this cannot be re-

agreeable odor perceived from persons suffering from this disease it is what Dr. Stellè calls grow fly. There is an actual exaltation of temperature of the skin which sometimes occurs. The secretion of the skin is peculiar and probably gives the aerial fal. The eruption usually begins on the trunk then goes to the lower extremities then to the arms. The eruption resembles that of measles. But in measles the eruption takes a form of circular form and that of Lyphus. When the eruption first appear it will disappear upon pressure but upon expansion of the contents of the blood vessels takes place and then the eruption then will not

disappear. Slight sweat is a good sign. The contrary may be said of the sweat be profuse and lasting. The debility is extreme. When there are exhausting discharges this would seem rather strange but can be explained by the alteration of the blood. The splenomegaly in grave cases are almost always impaired, sometimes becoming congested and sometimes becoming reduced. In fact all muscles are weakened, even the heart. From the strength of the heart beat in we may decide as to how much stimulation is required. On account of this weakness, the heart we should never allow the patient to sit up

gauled as needed. Mur Acid in
gtt xx 3 times a day well diluted
is a useful remedy in order to im-
prove the blood. Turpentine is very
useful in the latter stages with dry
tongue. Gentle laxatives may be used
in order to eliminate poisonous mat-
ters in the alimentary canal. Sup-
porting by proper diet is necessary.
Mercury tends to act directly on the blood
but should be discarded in this dis-
ease. Carbonate of Ammonia should
not be employed for a long time in
this disease. Wines, milk punch or
brandy in connection with Beef Essence
If the patient is unable to swallow food
should be introduced by the rectum
brandy may be introduced in this
way. If the eye becomes very sparkl-
ing and the face very much flush-
ed dry cups or a blister may be

applied.

Typhoid Fever. This disease is sometimes ushered in by a distinct chill, but more commonly the beginning is insidious. It has the usual febrile reaction, headache. The abdomen is likely to be distended early in the affection. The patient has a foolish look, and speaks very slowly. At the 8th day a characteristic eruption appears. It is confined to the abdomen. There is a deficiency in urinary. Epistaxis, bleeding from the nose is apt to occur. The eruption is apt to come in crops, each crop lasts from 4 to 8 days. The eruption spots are usually but few. In some cases there is no diarrhoea but more commonly it does ex-

until we are well assured of his ability. Thirst is not usually an accident. The pulse is peculiar it gives the impression of a vessel filled with air. When it exceeds 120 the patient may be regarded as in a dangerous situation. The sores are usually deep seated. When no thirst is felt the patient may be regarded as in a very dangerous position. The tongue is sometimes enlarged. The urine is clear but deficient. At the height of the disease the specific gravity of the urine is usually to around 1024. At convalescence typhus it decreases even sometimes goes so low as 1003. The blood of typhus putrifies readily. If it clots at all (which it will not do in very severe cases), it is

left lungs and very dark.
The blood discs do not arrange
themselves in rows, and the
albumens are found to be en-
hanced. Ammonia: to a very
great amount is exhaled and
but a very little carbonic acid.
The tissues have but very little
resistance. Convalescence be-
gins between the 10 and 14th
days. Treatment. Compli-
cation should be guarded by dry
cups to the back of the neck. Do
not use wet cups. When there is
gastric or intestinal disorder we
may employ certain purgatives.
The cold douche when applied
only to worst patients and in the
burning stage has sometimes cut
the disease short. When the de-
lirium has once formed it will

ist. and the discharges are frequently very fetid. The heat is not so extreme as in Typhus. Very often deafness exists, and giddiness is characteristic. Sometimes convulsions occur, and are evidences of extreme danger. The patient has a tendency to bleed at the nose. The hemorrhage from the nose is sometimes quite small but it may be very great. Blood spots are comparatively rare. The patient has a tendency to draw up the knees. Forms of the disease. Latent form - in which the patient walks around and sometimes works. This occurs in children called Infantile remittent. Its usual duration is about 30 days, but in the mild cases it may be cured in 15. sometimes it lasts 50 or 60 days. but it is usually complicated in

these cases. It is not very liable to relapse. If stupor, coma, delirium and convulsions occur the prognosis is very unfavorable. Typhoid fever contrary to Typhus is as fatal in the rich as in the poor. Complications. One much to be dreaded is perforation of the intestine. This usually occurs at about the 12th. day. It is heralded by pain in the right ill. iac orifice connected with vomiting. The patient usually dies soon after this. Peritonitis is likely to supervene after the perforation of the intestine. Collapse of the lungs is apt to occur and under difficult respiration. Typhoid fever is apt to occur the deposit of tubercle especially in those of a tuberculous diathesis. Sloughing of

on its crisis - Therefore all our trouble must resolve in supplying a support by diet and alcoholic stimuli - Alcohol must given in proportion to the profound shock of the disease - Wine or Whisky of good are the best forms of stimulation - The temperature should be at about 60°. The room must be large and well ventilated. All noise must be avoided - To avoid bed sores apply adhesive plaster smoothly over parts liable to this affection -

Typhoid Fever - Enteric fever - Slow nervous fever of Huxham - This is the common form of continued fever all over the world - Dr. Stille believes typhoid to be contagious - he says this is an instance of the fact - many believe it from some patients he was

attending in St. Joseph's Hospital.
It is not nearly as contagious however as Syphilis. This disease is generated by foul exhalation from decomposing animal and vegetable substances. The Pharynx is sometimes affected - there may be ulcers about the glottis. Enlargement of the Spleen is not common in this disease - so far as Prof. Stille's observation. The urine is not abnormal - its Specific gravity is first raised but when convalescence begins the decrease of Specific Gravity may be noticed. This Chancre is due to the increase and decrease of Urea. The function of vision is generally impaired in Severe cases. The patient's urine this by an exhaustive book.

about the sacrum is likely to be found, this is from crucial reasons from unconscious discharges at the rectum and bladder. This may be avoided by care. Paralysis is apt to occur after the disease. but it is almost every instance this can be cured. The disease is most apt to occur in persons from the 15 to the 18 year. & at this age it is least fatal. The disease is more common in the Winter than in the Summer. but may and does occur at all seasons. All lowering causes predispose to Typhoid fever but not in the same extent as in Typhus. Is this disease contagious? Slightly. One attack usually protects from a subsequent one. The greatest number of cases present after duct enlargement, congestion or ulceration of the Mesenteric

glands - and sometimes the Solitary Glands are enlarged - Peyer's Glands are almost always tumid and often ulcerated - The mere enlargement of Peyer's Glands is no evidence that Typhoid existed - The Glands are enlarged and become diseased at the end of the 1st week or thereabouts - they begin to ulcerate at about the 12th day - Perforation usually occurs at about the 3rd week, although it may occur much earlier - Hemorrhage occurring in this disease may be due to the ulcerating of one of the glands cutting across the blood vessel - After death the brain is often found softened - due to congestion - the heart is also found softened due to fatty metamorphosis - Purulent lymph is very often found in the

This is a list of "constipation of ideas" as Prof. Stille expresses it, usually noticed in this disease - delirium is marked in almost every instance of this disease - Sometimes this delirium is furious. These are exceptional cases - The delirium usually disappears when the patients attention is fixed - Twitching of the tendons - as well as of the mouth is often noticed - This twitching sometimes in very grave cases, goes on to actual Epileptic convulsions - when this happens the patient is in very imminent danger. The spots are rose colored - and are often very few in number - Sometimes these spots are all over the body and limbs. Their great number does not add to the gravity of the disease - it is usually

tunnel to be molded. Expectorate
Urine is profuse containing. This
disease is apt to be complicat
ed with Erysipelas, nettle rash
and so forth. Coughs are
likely to become troublesome.
we must therefore be very care
ful in applying blisters. Should
they be required to combat Ex
tra symptoms. Little
risk will be run if the blister
is only allowed to remain on
from 1 to 3 hours. From the
eyelids we may have enabled
to make a prognosis of the
Should they move when the
attention is called it is fav
orable. Should they remain
fixed it is a dangerous sign.
This is one of those little greatness
which tell whether way the

oesophagus and pharynx. The throat is often sore and inflammed in Typhoid. The disease is sometimes latent. Then a therapeutic test is very useful - give a ℞ of Leadin Oil and in an hour the patient will be freely purged - showing a tendency to Typhoid. Sometimes it is very difficult to make out a differential diagnosis between Remittent and Typhoid. Treatment - Prophylactic - Cleanliness, Hygienic precaution. The stools of Typhoid should be deodorized by Chl. of Lime and removed. Economize the vital functions. Heroic treatment is not indicated. When it is complicated with malarious affections large doses of Quinine is useful, but when the disease exists alone small doses should be employed, in order to uphold the strength. The mineral acids are

turned to be malign. Infrequently
the hair is profuse curling. This
disease is apt to be complicat
ed with Erysipelas, nettle rash
and scurvy. Blisters are
likely to become troublesome.
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beneficial. Mur. Acid gtt v 3 or 4 times a day is very useful. A gen. clt enema or ℥j of oil when there is no diarrhoea will be beneficial. At about the 10th. day when the tongue is dry and sordes are about the teeth and involuntary discharges occur tonic should be used. Quinia gr ij about every one or two hours. The surface must be stimulated when coldness exists. This must be done by dry heat. Blisters should be used very carefully. Turpentine is a very useful remedy in this disease, especially in the latter stages. gtt x in Emulsion in Gum mucilage for example is the mode in which it is usually given. It acts through the blood and heals ulcerations in the

and blows. When the pulse rises above 100 it may be considered as to the patients condition. The duration of the disease is very indefinite. The ordinary duration is 21 days. Relapses may occur after convalescence has set in. The graver sequelae of this disease are Tuberculosis and Dysentery in some form. The insanity or imbecility are not often permanent. The ulceration of the intestine may open a blood vessel and destroy the patients life. The intestine may become perforated. Pathological condition of this disease. The red globules are decreased. The watery constituents predominate. The pharynx is often inflamed sometimes ulcerated. In the Glands of Peyer and Brunner

There is deposition what is sometimes called Lymphoria malin. This may about ulceration - These ulcers usually occur near the cecum. Or both is particular when perforation of Lymphoria occur the absorbent system is diseased. In many instances in fact the ulceration not only in the small intestine but also in the large - The reason of this is that the fever is not simple but is typhoid after Chronic Dysentery - It is rare for perforation to take place in the simple cases - The only reason of this is that in such cases the patients are not confined but are indisposed in their duties thus causing perforation in diseases in the typhoid than

way. Tremor subsultus tendinum is sometimes found - give anti-spasmodics - Valerian - Hoffman's anodine - Diarrhoea often occurs - this sometimes goes so far that it must be checked by astringents - Hemorrhage from the bowels is frequently found - this is discharged from the rectum - and is sometimes bloody an enema of water may correct this however sometimes it becomes necessary to employ astringents - The foecal discharges should be immediately removed from the room in order to diminish the contagion of the disease. Epistaxis often becomes quite serious - Inject into the nose a solution of alum - or blow powdered this into the nares - It is well to add a little Laudanum (gtt v or x) to food injected into the rectum, in order

to allay inflammation. In case of perforation, use very little food. employ opium largely in order to put the bowels in splint by preventing peristaltic action. This is almost always fatal, hence we should prevent it if possible, in order to do this we should not use purgative medicine, of a powerful kind nor should hard food be allowed. and after the 10th day the patient should not be allowed to rise from the bed no matter what his strength. but the "bed pan" should be employed. Argent. Nit. has been used internally in this disease but it should not be pushed very forbid. in the early stage. Chiretta water. in the latter Beef broth. or Liebig's soup. Milk 1/2 pint. Urine

again it one of the most constant
Symptoms.

Typhus	Typhoid
any age	young
affect the poorer class.	affects all classes alike
very contagious	slightly contagious
access of the sudden	gradually insidious
Petechial eruption	rose colored spots
all over the body	but few of them
Not usual	Epistaxis
muddy	complexion clear
totally lost	strength remains good
most frequent symptom.	pulse less frequent
very hot	skin warm not hot.
dry furred with seeds	tongue moist
constipation	diarrhoea
never bloody stools	not at all uncommon.
tympanitic abdomen	painful abdomen
Pneumonia very common	not found.
found among old people	among young.
Prognosis is difficult to make	

never give a positive one.
The liability of perforation, hemorrhage from the bowels and so forth must be considered. The perforation is not necessarily mortal, but it is very generally so.
Treatment. Many cases need no treatment so far as medicine is concerned. We must guide it, we cannot control it. The treatment must be expectant. We have to combat the severe symptoms diarrhoea and debility. Never deplete or purge. Emetics are not to be used throughout the disease but are useful in the beginning of all fevers. Antiseptics, As to diaphoretics such as Dover's powder, the Vitty are good palliatives. Don't use them with out the fever is strong and the thirst is great. Blisters

glass-ful of Brandy Lime water ℥ss.
is the proper way to make the Milk
Punch. Cold water and Ice. but
allow very little at one time. Constipation is apt to be found in Convalescence but this should not be interfered with, at any rate by strong laxatives. Convalescence is usually very slow. solid food should be avoided even now. Complications may occur at this time. Especially the deposition of Tubercle.

<u>Exanthemata</u>. Eruptive fevers. blood diseases. the word means simply efflorescence. Major Exanthemata Small Pox. Scarlet fever. Rubeola. Erysipelas. These are contagious. One attack protects from another.

<u>Small Pox</u>. The mild. The distinct

The malignant - usually begins with a chill - Great pain in the back - Sore throat - About the third day the eruption shows it self - at the end of the 3rd day the eruption will be found on the feet - at this time the fever is apt to be diminished but soon after is augmented, the throat becomes more sore - and large quantities of mucus is in the throat - At about the 9th day the eruptions become brown & desiccation takes place - and three days after (~~they~~) desquamation takes place - This is the simple form - In the Malignant form - Coma may occur early in the disease - The fever does not decrease when the eruption shows it self - The throat is de-

In the back of the neck are useful when there is delirium with stupor. Professor Stille thinks that Quinine does harm. That is if the disease is from - but if malarial fever be coexistent with it Quinine is of benefit. Narcotics seldom used but in the evening when sleep is needed. The dose must be carefully adjusted. Opium is the best. Dover's powder is very good. Diarrhoea must generally be checked. This diarrhoea is due to ulceration of Peyer's Glands. It is not chronic elimination. Oil of Turpentine does not cure the disease by healing the ulcers - but is useful from its stimulant effects. It is useful when the tongue is clean - when the pulse is frequent and when there is tendency to the tendons. There are some with whom Oil of Turpentine will not agree. Alcohol is not always necessary. But tea - milk. Cinchona not in convalescence - Sometimes heart must

Dublin's Tincture. Every fevd grain must be begun in very Sept. If Opium Poisoning takes place use Opium laxative. Tympanitis may be relieved by a very large injection of flaxseed tea with a little Turpentine.

Variola. Small Pox. This disease is virulent. An acute contagious Exanthematous fever. characterized by a peculiar eruption. and running a set course. Between the 6th year and the age of Puberty least common. Attacks persons of all colors. Not common in warm than cold climates. General cause. contagion. This disease sometimes originates spontaneously. The contagion may be direct or indirect. The foetus therefore may have the disease even

vously sen. The eruptions run into each other. Varaloid (like small pox) This disease will produce small pox and small pox will produce it so it is but a mild form of Small pox. Acute Lichen in its early stage resembles Small Pox but it is not preceded by vomiting. Secondary Syphilis sometimes presents a number of pustules and then resembles Small Pox. In unprotected systems about 1/4 of the cases prove fatal. Pregnancy is a very unfavorable complication to Small Pox. The eye and the ear are likely to be injured from this disease. Death in this disease often occurs from ulceration of the throat or from the destruction of the skin. This is a contagious disease. It is non contagious after death. Full health is no preventative to this disease. Some be.

have that it is contagious at the sixth day. It is most contagious in the suppurative stage. The second attack of genuine Small Pox is very rare, there are some families that seem to have a predisposition to the disease and have several attacks. In rare cases it has been complicated with Rubeola and Scarlatina.

This is a blood disease. Treatment This disease cannot be stopped but we must endeavor to carry the patient through, avoiding complications. Bleeding is not usually indicated. Some use Emetics but this is not called for. Drastic Cathartics should be avoided. Laxatives are useful. Mercury is not a dose that can be pushed in this this disease. The prevency

when the mother has not. The period of incubation is very variable as to length. It is usually about 10 or 12 days. Ushered in by a severe chill. Sometimes more than one. Reaction follows. Nausea and vomiting are characteristic symptoms. Bowels not deranged. Pain in the head. This pain is intense. It seems as if the head would burst. There is also severe pain in the loins. Sore throat is characteristic. This swelling is general not only of the tonsils. The eruption begins on the 2 or 3 day. First appears on the face usually. The eruptions are papular. On the 3 day of the eruption they suppurate, become vesicles of

towards the vessels become
pustules. These are umbili-
cated. Small pox often
destroys vision. The pustules
never form upon the eye-
ball itself. ulcers sometimes
form upon the conjunctiva
and they sometimes destroy
the membranes of the eye
vascularity is humors. In
the confluent variety the
pustules run together.
Umbilication is by no means
a necessary concomitant
of the pustules. The eruption
is at its height upon
the 9 day after its appearance.
There is a regular subsid-
ence of the fever when
the eruption has appeared
~~is fully form~~
ed but when it is ulcer

air, and cold drinks - constituting what is called the "refrigerant plan" is called for. The hemorrhagic tendency is often marked, then the Ferri Mur. is indicated. The diarrhoea often needs to be checked this may be done by an enema of Laudanum - or a dose of Chalk Mixture. Cooling mucilaginous applications are very useful. Light should be excluded from the room. In order to prevent pitting in the face - mercurial ointment is sometimes used. The result of Inoculation is contagious. Cow pox it is believed is identical with Small Pox. The well marked scar cannot be regarded as any evidence that the system is protected. The vaccine sac sometimes bursts, but this does not impair the efficacy of the operation. The operation should not be done by puncturing. The specimen should by scraped

off, and crucial scrotum made. One son is sufficient. The cast of the Sex is valuable for future ref. It should be rejected from an unhealthy person. This operation is contraindicated if there is any considerable cutaneous eruption. Neither should it be done in the summer if not urgently called for. The mortality is not apt to be as appreciable at this season. & it is apt to cause constitutional disturbance at the Summer. The third month is about the right time to perform the operation. If there is any deviation from the general symptoms the operation should be tested and proved. Revaccination. After a severe illness such as Typhoid or Typhus fever the

ality the fever increases. This is called the secondary fever of small pox. The salivary glands secrete their liquid normally. There is a considerable flow from the mouth. There is a very disagreeable odor. The pustules or boils begin to dry up. This change is first marked by a brownish hue. Desquamation or the falling of the scales begins about the 12 day and may last until the 20 or 30 or 40. Sometimes premonitory symptoms are wanting. Sometimes the secondary fever comes out almost immediately. Sometimes in heavy pox eruptions. and sometimes very faint or non are embodied. The symptoms.

are there no constant. Deafness and Blindness are very common sequela of Small Pox. Abscess under the Skin - mastoids - caries of the temporal bone - purulent otorrhoea - inflammation of the lungs - erysipelas & diarrhoea are complication not infrequent. There are various known as the malignant - haemorrhagic and confluent. Simple small pox generally gets well. The more fatal is the haemorrhagic form. The pustule is not a true elevation of the cuticle - but there is a pitting in the middle and there is a lateral septum - there are also diverticulas radiating from the

operation should be performed. after Puberty it should be repeated and also at the time of Epidemics of this disease. A Person having small Pox should be vaccinated even after the first appearance of the eruption by this the disease is likely to be limited in its intensity. No man has a right to use the cast of vaccination a second time. nor has he a right to use the scab of an adult.

Varicella. Often comes on without any premonition. There is sometimes drowsiness 24 hours before the eruption appears. The eruption begins with a red spot. is not usually umbilicated, lasts 7 days and then dries up, and does not often leave a pit. This is not a modified form of small pox. It is contagious. confined

to early youth. This is a very slight affection. an annual but should be avoided. Dr. Pepper believes this is a distinct affection from Small Pox

Scarlatina. Is a febrile affection contagious. One attack protects the system. Has a natural tendency to terminate on the 7th day. The time at which the disease appears after the exposure is on an average 9 days. It then usually begins with a chill. the rash usually is found in 48 hours. it begins on the face. Pain in the back attends this affection. The fever does not subside as the appearance of the eruption as usual in eruptive fevers. The pulse is exceedingly rapid. The skin is hot. the temperature in

middle aged. Prognosis. An extremely dangerous disease when affecting either extremity of life. It is a very fatal disease in Pregnancy. Appears to be fatal in very feeble persons. The violence of the fever is a good mark as to its violence. During epidemics it is much more dangerous. The average is of deaths thus is 30 per cent. Treatment. Expectant. Cold dilute acidulated drinks. The warm bath may be used to lessen the appearance of the eruption. In the second day from the onset power is indicated. When there is great prostration we must stimulate. Broth. Cinchona. Alcohol. Cold. In the hemorrhagic form Gallic acid is the most useful remedy. Opening the pustules can

hardly be thought of as a means to prevent pitting. Balsam ointment is useful. But the best means is the mucilaginous plaster and mucilaginous ointment. This plaster should be spread upon linen and put on the face having an orifice for the eyes and mouth.

Varioloid is small pox occurring in vaccinated persons and is usually lasting in the second four. By the 13 day the scabs have separated. About 8 day they are dry.

Vaccine disease. About the third day a red papule

the axilla is often 109°. The skin comes off after this disease. The throat is very sore. When the throat is not sore the disease is called Scarlatina Simplex. When the throat is the main seat of trouble it is called Scarlatina Anginosa. Scarlatina Maligna is the most serious form. Sometimes there is no eruption in the malignant form of this disease. By the older writers it was called "putrid sore throat." Delirium, Convulsions, Destruction of the Tympanum, Necrosis of the petrous portion of the Temporal bone are the commonest forms of complications. Dropsy is a very frequent complication of this disease. It sometimes is found in the face. What is the immediate cause of this dropsy? Inflammation of the skin, stopping cutaneous elimination, and also congestion of

the Kidneys. The urine is scanty and high colored. This complication of dropsy is most common in children. If a pregnant woman have this disease, she will have abortion. This disease occurs most commonly in the Spring and Autumn. Sex has no influence in this disease especially in youth. But women are more exposed than men, as they nurse children. Therefore women are oftener found with this affection than men. In this disease the throat is always more or less sore, whereas in Measles the throat is hardly ever affected. In measles the eruption is seen more in patches and appears at the 3rd day. in Scarlet Fever the eruption is found universal and appears early in the disease.

is returned this goes on increasing until the 9th day by the 11th day there is a retrograde movement. The pus becomes yellow. Between the 17th and 20th day the scab separates. The glands of the axilla sometimes enlarge, infrequently they suppurate. The proper age for vaccination is the earliest time at which it can be safely done. As a general rule we should not vaccinate until the child is nearly two months old. In performing the final in no instance should be drawn to blood. Great care should be taken in our choice of virus. Those who have been vaccinated are as sure to escape small pox as those not.

have had the disease or are to escape it a second time. Smallpox may occur in the same individual more than once. The best evidence that vaccination has protected the system are constitutional symptoms. If these do not appear should be vaccinated.

Varicella. Chicken Pox. The eruption begins to dry at about the 5th day and are all gone by the 8th or 9th. The eruption generally begins on the trunk or upper extremities to the face. Slight & contagious. Test mild. Not necessary

Inflammation of the fauces might be confounded with this affection but the pulse is not so much deranged in inflammation of the fauces, nor are the constitutional symptoms as well marked as in Scarlatina. Small pox may be confounded with it. but in this disease the pain in the back is much more intense, and Inflammation of the throat is not as well marked. Age has an influence in the ending of this disease. The Prognosis should be very guarded. The patient is not to be disparaged of even if convulsions are present. No lesion is found in this disease. Peyer's glands are often found to be enlarged and tumid in Scarlet fever. In our examination we should remember that these glands are always large in children. In the malignant forms ulceration of

the throat is frequently found. This is a blood disease. Treatment. The mild forms need but little treatment, for they may be made malignant by heroic treatment. The disease has a marked course to run, and its tendency is to weaken, so we must uphold the strength. We must assist the emunctories in eliminating the poison. Antiphlogistic treatment consists not in general bleeding, even local bleeding is of doubtful benefit. Blisters should never be applied in Scarlatina. Even in the brain symptoms, flushed face, etc. the lancet should be dreaded. cold to the head, heat to the feet and sometimes a leech to the temple is useful. Ice, or cold water applied on cloths to the throat is

Scarlatina - A febrile infectious and contagious disease - characterized by sore throat, and followed by desquamation of the cuticle - It has been fatal affecting the child on the second of its birth - It can therefore be said to an intrauterine disease - Second attacks seldom occur - The period of incubation varies from 1 to 20 days - Nausea and vomiting - The sore throat differs from a complete tonsilitis - There are numerous elevations noticed on the palate fauces and upon the tongue - The redness is not uniform generally - but is sometimes so - The skin is rough - all of the papillae are elevated - The skin is hotter in this disease

than in any other febrile disease whatever - ranging from 106° to 112°. Pulse ranges from 120 to 160 - The patient complains of no difficulty in swallowing at first even though there be considerable apparent inflammation and swelling in the throat - The tongue is red and shining and resembles raw beef - On the 5 or 6 day the fever begins to subside and the skin is lined - The skin then begins to exfoliate - is sometimes cast off in small pieces & sometimes in large - The simple form almost always ends in recovery - In the Anginose form the

not advisable. Cologne or any vaporing articles are useful to spray the surface with. Ice internally taken with cold drinks are useful. Enunction (using washed lard) is often beneficial. Purging is bad treatment. The use of mild laxatives such as magnesia in the beginning of the disease, or castor oil in small quantities is often beneficial. Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Gentle Laxatives Arterial sedatives, are agents to be used in the [illegible] forms of this disease. In the malignant forms we must use all our means to uphold the system of our patient. Stimulants are often called for in this form. [illegible] is a good application to the throat. externally. We should be careful to keep the nostrils open. A Malvine treatment has been recommended, and it may be use

ful in the chronic form. Sabarach's solution is often useful. Bennet speaks very highly of Cholicum employed in this disease. Sometimes the dropsy is connected with inflammation. The warm bath may be used to bring on perspiration in order to eliminate the dropsy. mild laxatives and gentle anti phlogistic treatment should be used for the same reason. During convalescence the patient should be kept from all exposure and it is a good rule to make a child remain in the house for 6 weeks in the winter. the time may be much much shorter in the Summer. When children cannot be separated from those suffering with the disease. Belladonna may be judiciously used. in the hopes either of warding off or mitigating the affec

eruption comes out a few days later. In the severer forms of this disease the eruption comes out irregularly - often in patches. In the anginose form deglutition is difficult - the patient complains of stiffness of the muscles of the neck. The throat presents an edematous appearance. It is very red including the uvula & vellum. about the 3rd day there is noticed a yellowish buffy - or greyish lymph over the tonsils and fauces - at first this can be easily removed - but the mucous membrane below is found blood red and raw. Soon frequently ulcers come upon the fauces. The odor of the breath owing to the decomposition of the secretions is ex

timely opinion. The tonsils may easily break down. owing to the degeneration of the connective between the follicles of these glands. Inflammation sometimes travels up the Eustachian tube & extends to the Internal Ear. The neck is generally much swollen this is not only due to inflammation & enlargement of the glands - such as the Parotid but also to an effusion of Serum into the cellular tissue of the neck. The tongue is glossy and brown. Bowels. Diarrhoea which is a very serious complication sometimes sets in. It is frequently due to the patient swallowing the secretions of the throat. The desquamation of the throat are generally shown off between the 5 and 10 days. Malignant cases - in which

tion. Belle. Ex. gr iij to an ℥ of water. S. tartar gtt iij which would be about 1/60 of a gr. or the Extract for a child 1 year old.

Rubeola. Measles. Sometimes comes on insidiously. sometimes by a distinct chill or number of rigors. often it will begin by a cold. The throat will be found to be inflamed in patches early in the disease. The eruption appears on the 3rd day. and lasts 3 days. The erupt. on begins on the face and works downwards. Cough lasts throughout the affection. the sputa resembles that of Phisis. The points of eruption usually run into each other, sometimes they remain distinct, resembling small pox in its early stages. Sometimes it is confluent resembling Scarlatina. Malignant form of measles is a dangerous disease. Petechiae are often found in this particular form.

Complications. Pneumonia. the lips will become blue, the pulse weak, and more fever. if an examination be made under these circumstances Pneumonia is likely to be found. In those predisposed to Tubercle and Scrofula. a disposition to make deposits of Tubercle. The eyes are generally blood shot, and a constant flow of tears is found in Rubeola. There is no lesion to this disease. It is contagious. the contagion begins at the appearance of the eruption. Second attacks of the Rubeola are not common. Treatment Neither local nor general bleeding is usually indicated, a mild antiphlogistic treatment, together with diuretics. Prophylaxis. It is not often that we wish to prevent this disease. The scrofulous children

this two subdivision - Those in which the nervous system is particularly affected - attacca form. The other in which the blood is particularly the found - marked by debility - the adynamic variety. In both forms the attack may be sudden. The eruption if it appears at all - usually under - Pulse very frequent in all attacca forms of disease - In the nervous form there is always loss of power. In the adynamic form appears is more marked eruption comes out late - dull purple and sometimes black - Hemorrhage - Anatomical changes. Enlargement of the spleen - and the mesenteric and Peyer's glands. as well as the lymphatic glands of the neck When the disease proves fatal the blood will not clot - If not

The clot will not be gelatinous - Bunny like blood run will coagulate. False membranes on the fauces - rarely formed in the larynx. Diagnosis - General malaise in 24 hours in the regular form that should be seen in edema of erysipelas - in measles is would not appear until the 3rd day. The eruption spreads more rapidly than in Rubeola. Swelling of the hands and feet not uncommon in measles. The eruption of Rubeola is in patches unlike that of Scarlatina. Thy are also rose colored. Coryza - Bad symptoms Convulsions - great heat unnatural coldness - in

however it is right to prevent the contraction of this disease.

Erysipelas. Sometimes ushered in by a chill, at others by a simple rigor. Vomiting frequently attends the beginning of this disease. The eruption is apt to occur at first at the edge of mouth or eye. The redness disappears on pressure at the beginning of the affection. There may be Erysipelas at the edge of the scalp but the redness will not be found in the scalp, but on pressure it will pit and is painful, when then Rule - that the disease has attacked the head. This affection sometimes begins in the fauces and may travel upwards and come out upon the face through the nose, at others it will go downwards and affect the Glottis or Lungs and may cause fatal pharyngeal abscess.

This disease occuring in a strong constitution is not a fatal disease as a general rule. Therefore the prognosis is easily made. This is a blood disease. Erysipelas is contagious though the least so of any of the Exanthemata. Treatment. In the early stage in order to relieve the Gastric disturbance, it is well to give an emetic. Depletion is almost never called for. The Tinct. Ferri. Mur. is especially useful. The disease tends to prostration so we must use sulphate of Quinine and stimulating Broths. Mucilage washes are the only useful local applications.

Rheumatism. The most prominent symptom is pain increased by motion. Fever is apt either to succeed or precede Rheumatism.

perpet implies a retrocession of the tumor. Exudations. Sloughing. Edema. Erysipelatous symptoms. Treatment. Hygienic measures. Not much covering on the bed. Temperature comfortable 60° to 70°. Don't use chill any perspiration. Avoid the least exposure. But paracentesis when the diarrhea is declining we may give milk. The drinks should be acidulated. The juice of fresh fruit such as lemon may be used for this purpose. They should be scalded. Do not stimulate. Do not employ any medicine, without there is a strict indication for it. Sponging with cool water. It is often useful to place the patient in a tub and pour on him from a pitcher cold as water as can

be brown first heavy accumulation is with vinegar. It is not advisable to employ this method if the patient be frightened at it. Shaving with fine razor in obstinate cases is very useful. Rose water ointment may be employed. The use of ointments tend to prevent dropsy. In the angina form a gargle of sage tea and honey with a little hydrochloric acid is beneficial. In most obstinate cases and in vigorous children when there is high inflammation of the throat the hydrofathic cravat may be employed. As the galvanic cravat operating a solution of nitrate of silver from the

It usually affects the larger joints but sometimes every one in the body. it occasionly occurs in the brain or fibrous tissues. The pulse is strong and full. The joints are often swollen. In children the heart is apt to become implicated. In adults it is likely to affect the muscles of the heart. Sometimes there is a rosy blush found in different parts of the body. Sometimes it takes on the Intermittent types.
Varieties. Muscular Rheumatism
It may be general, and cause great rigidity of particular muscles. Laundry Fever. Prevails as an Epidimic, and is attended with an eruption resembling Roseola. Is found in warm climates. Is never fatal. Little Saxatives & Diaphoretics. Common Stiff neck is more Rheumatism.

Lumbago. Coming on suddenly sometimes becomes chronic. It frequently very painful the patient is unable to rise from his couch. Rheumatic inflammation of the spinal cord sometimes occurs. Some consider Rheumatism as a more nervous disease, but this is a false belief for it is attended with swelling redness, fever and pain. Locally it is inflammation of the fibrous tissue. In this disease the perspiration and urine is intensely acid. This is a blood disease which is constitutional and shows itself by local inflammation. The fever is attended with more perspiration in Rheumatism than in Gout. G. is usually hereditary and affects the lazy high livers. Rheumatism affects all rich and poor. Rheum

IV gr. in the Pi may be used as a chronic tonic. A strong infusion of Cleavers may be used in the same way. The systematic employment of Belladonna in those liable to scrofulous D.S. below acts as a prophylactic Sequela. The most common is Dropsy and this dropsy is anasarcal. This dropsy at last becomes general and it does not pit upon pressure. The urine is scanty and high colored. It is not albuminous but looks "smoky." The flow of urine may be completely suppressed. The urine is albuminous. The albuminuria bears no relation to the gravity of the disease. Anatomical changes: Thyroid thickens but much albumen

in the urine or any other
disease of the Kidneys. Treat
ment of the Dropsy. Diuretics
Diaphoretics. Purgatives.
Diaphoresis may be very effect
ually brought on by heating
the heat of an alcohol lamp
under the bed cloths. The use
of Calcium is thought to be
useful when the urine is scanty
and when there is a tendency
to coma.

Rubiola. Measles. Is a contag.
ious fever. characterized by ca-
tarrhal affection of the eyes and
respiratory organs. and an
eruption of a brown like ap-
pearance. Disease of early life
usually occurs, if at all, be-
tween the years of 3 and 5. Very

alism, attacks the larger joints, & the smaller ones, especially in the big toe. When the tongue cleans it is a sign that convalescence is approaching. Imperfect digestion, or renal secretion, or imperfect secretion of the skin predisposes Rheumatism. Men are more liable to attacks of Rheumatism.

Treatment.

There is a constitutional derangement to treat. Formerly bleeding was largely employed for the cure of Rheumatism but experience has shown that this is not indicated. This is merely a general rule. Acute Severe Inflammatory Rheumatism may however be benefited by the Lancet. Drastic Cathartics are not advisable, but purgatives & laxatives are useful by eliminating. In this disease the skin is covered with an acid perspiration

this should be aided by Diaphoretics. The common Sal Diuretics are also to be used. Cholcicum is not very efficacious. if it act as a lafative it may do good

℞ Mag. leul. ℥i
Cholcicum. R. ℥i
Aqua. lein. ℥iv
M. S. ℥i. 3 times a day

In the above prescription it will act upon the Bowels and prove useful. Opium is hugely and Mercury is supposed specifically serve, pushed until it acts slightly upon the gums. It is a powerful diminutor and is a valuable remedy, but it should not be pushed to elimination. Bark has been used in large doses for this disease Sometimes Rheumatism takes

ran after puberty - The causes of this disease are not known - It is highly contagious - it is inoculable - It is frequently Epidemic - There is a stage of incubation as in most other febrile affections - this is comparatively long - usually on an average about 2 weeks - The prodromatory symptoms affect the respiratory organs particularly - The first local symptoms are catarrh - watery eyes - Frequently drowsiness - stupor - often convulsions - The first characteristic sign is Coryza - The conjunctiva are injected and red - and the eyes are watery - this is peculiar - The cough is at first Laryngeal - it soon becomes a bronchitis - Auscultation in the early stages on ac-

cause of the dryness and swell-
ing of the bronchia - cheeks so-
norous and sibilant rales -
About the 4th day the erupt-
ion begins to appear - first seen
upon the face - This eruption
is at first papular - they are
red and somewhat elevated
They are collected in patches -
the skin between them is healthy -
These patches are nearer to-
gether upon the face than else-
where - they are irregularly cir-
cular - when the eruption is
at its height the red resem-
bles that of the raspberry - Grad-
ually the color fades - becoming
yellowish - On the 8 or 9 day
of the disease, the eruption
will have become quite brown
and almost disappeared -

in a Remittent type, then Bark and Sulp. Quinia is beneficial. Alkalies are often useful, by diminishing. Lemon Juice is not strictly an acid for it contains Citrate of Potash, and this is what is useful in Rheumatism. Citrate of Potash may be used in place of the vegetable juice. Nitrate of Potash is a good remedy - but it must not be used if there is any irritability of the alimentary canal, but it is very valuable in this disease and should be used largely diluted. External and Local Treatment. Cupping the spine in muscular Rheumatism is often beneficial. Wool or Cotton covering the part, with oil silk over it, making local perspiration, is often beneficial. If we have a complication of Cardiac affection. Co=

cal depletion, and blisters, & the internal use of calomel is indicated. Depletion is not advisable in anemic patients. In cerebral complications, in which we have wild delirium a Blister to the back of the neck or cups to that part. Both at first and concentrated both and sometimes wine and Tonics form the proper diet

<u>Chronic Rheumatism</u>. Occurs especially in women. Rheumatism may cause Gonorrhoea by affecting the urethra. Chronic Rheumatism may be caused by congestion of the spine, change of atmosphere, syphilis. The Syphilitic form Iod: Potassium and Mercury would form the proper treatment. In chronic articular Rheumatism we must

The face is swollen - sometimes to such an extent that the eyes are closed - the heat is variable - The throat is dry - There is a peculiar enlargement of the papilla of the tongue. The symptoms begin to decline when the eruptions disappear - The tabs become moist or mucus - The sputa is muculated - and peculiarly white - There are several varieties of Measles - One is Rubeola sine Catarrhe - It may also lack fever - It is doubtful if this be a genuine form of Measles - Another variety is called Rubeola without Eruptions - all the other symptoms are identical with those of measles - There is a form known as Rubeola Vera - The eruptions

are dusky - purplish - even black - commonly due to a low state of the system - with this we have the typhous symptoms - subsultus tendinum - low muttering delirium - Spurious Measles so called - is not Measles at all - This is proved from the fact that the system is not protected from a second attack - The eruptions are like those of measles but are not eruptive - they usually begin on the trunk - the constitutional symptoms are more marked - thirst and heat symptoms exist - No desquamation of the eruption takes place - Complications usually those affecting the respiratory organs - These are generally alleviated at

be careful not to allow anchylosis. This may be prevented by friction, almost constant motion, and vapor and sulphur baths. Stimulating diuretics. Turpentine, acting upon the Kidneys is useful. Cod liver oil is very useful in Ch. Rheum. Tinct Aconite gtt ij is a valuable remedy. In the muscular, neuralgic form electricity is useful.

Gout. This is a Blood disease.

Acute. Symptoms. Gout is often precided by deranged digestion, nausea, constipation. However it sometimes comes unexpected, in the night. At first there is no local evidence of disease, but soon redness and swelling with a yellowish hue may be seen. Gout rarely occurs in Summer.

Chronic. Double vision. giddiness forgetfulness, deranged digestion

organs. Sooner or later a general dropsy is apt to set in. The ligaments are thickened - and in seven cases the Lithates are deposited around the joint & in some cases the patient is able to write his name with his joint. Atonic Gout. (nervous gout. misplaced Gout) In this there is no external evidence of the disease. Often attacks the stomach and causes cramp. Sometimes attacks the heart. Causes. There is no doubt but that this is hereditary, Intemperence - or the use of Malt Liquors. Anatomical appearances. Thickening of the joints and ligaments. effusion into the joints of Lithates. Displacement of the joints. Gout attacking the brain will if chronic often cause

the appearance of the eruption
Cold is to be particularly guard
ed against. The pulmonary
symptoms generally occur
during the early stage. They
delay the appearance of the
eruption. sometimes they
cause retrocession. When these
symptoms are marked we
frequently have convulsions.
In all cases in which the sym
ptoms are aggravated Ex-
amine the lungs. Pneumonia is
frequently latent. In those
predisposed to Phthisis. the
deposition of tubercle is apt
to follow Measles. Laryngitis
is a frequent complication
also Croup. Another compli-
cation, and often a very se-
rious one is Diarrhoea. The

bowels are always irritable. Conjunctivitis is a frequent complication - commonest in stramous patients - Angina is another complication - Ulceration of the mucus membrane of the mouth is common - Aphthae are frequent - Dropsy is sometimes a complication - usually brought on by exposure. Anatomical Changes - The Solitary and Peyer's glands are enlarged, but never ulcerated. The tissues are easily torn. Diagnosis - Watery eyes and fever may raise the suspicion that Measles are to follow. The eruption also resembles those of Small pox - but those of measles are readily effaced not so with those of Variola - It may

fatty degeneration of the Basilar arteries, and the brain will be imperfectly nourished and white softening will take place, and Apoplexy follow. It is believed by the highest authorities that Lithic acid is the diathesis of the materies morbi of Gout. Gout usually attacks the smaller joints and Rheumatism usually the larger. Gout is Hereditary. Rheumatism is not. Gout seldom occurs in Women, Rheumatism often. Gout generally affects high livers. Rheumatism all classes. People suffering from Gout are liable to sudden death. Gout is very difficult to cure when once implanted in the system. Treatment. Leeching the joint is not advisable. Putting the limb in cold water is fraught with imminent danger. Dovers Powder in doses from gr V to X

is very useful. Colchicum is a very useful agent in the cure of Gout. Vini Col. gtt XX in a wineglassful of water may be used even in the acute & inflammatory forms of this disease. This remedy causes an increase in the quantity of Urea. Purgatives are useful in Gout.

℞ Cinnamomi Aqua ℥vj
Cem. Tinct Card ʒj
Tinct Zingiber ʒj
Cinnabar gtt X
Soda Bicarb ʒij
Sacch q.s.

M S. ℥ss 3 times a day

Local applications. Sedative articles are not usually good. The system should be kept up with Gentian or Quinia. Ext of Belladonna, Morph Sulph in Olive oil makes a good

be distinguished from Scarlatina by the difference length of the prodromes — longer in the case of Measles — Difference in the color of the eruptions may also serve as a mark whereby we may distinguish the two diseases. Prognosis — under favorable circumstances very few die — Treatment. Regime treatment the same as that for Scarlatina. In the early stages a farinaceous diet — warm drinks may be used to bring out the eruptions — Hot milk and water — Balm Tea — The less of medicines used the better — Spir. Aetl. Nit. — Effervescing draught — Vinum Antimonii — If the patient is very strong and the symptoms

are marked an emetic may prove useful — when the brain is affected it may become necessary to apply leeches to the back of the neck. When pulmonary complications take place the eruption is not so strongly marked not infrequently it recedes. It might at first be thought that stimulants should be employed to bring the eruption out — but this is not so — for the inflammation of the lungs makes up for the lack of the eruption — In these cases we must keep the respiratory organs in good order — we may free the stopping up of the bronchia by the administration of Ipecac — a sufficient quantity of this should be given to keep about free emesis — Put a-

application. The bowels should be opened every day. in order to do this the following prescription forms a very good gentle laxative.

℞

Pulv. Rhii. ʒi.
Ext Gentian. ʒi.
St. Ignat gr viiij.
M ft div in Pil. xxx
S Take Pil ij at night.

Stomatitis. Thrush. Occurs in the first month of life. The infant is restless. The disease is caused by over nursing, or the exhibition of improper food. It is not contagious but the same kind or nature except in sometimes is found on the nurse nipple.

Follicular ulceration. Usually occurs upon the end of the tongue or sometimes upon the gums. This is a very

common disease.

Ulcerative Stomatitis. Diarrhoea usually attends this affection, this is caused by the discharge finding the way into the stomach. The breath is very offensive.

Gangrene of the Mouth. This disease occurs in children and is generally fatal. Diarrhoea usually attends this affection. The breath is very offensive.

Mercurial Stomatitis. The submaxillary gland usually becomes very much enlarged. The breath is very fetid.

Treatment of these diseases of the mouth. Thrush. The common powered Borax and sugar ā ā makes a useful local application. Correct the digestive organs. It may be well to

vulsives upon the chest - Mustard plasters - and the like - Tartar Emetic, even in small doses must not be used - If we have severe cough to treat we should use Narcotics - moderately - do not strive to remove it - merely modify it - It is not well to apply counter irritation over places where bruises have been - it might cause gangrene - Do not use cold in this disease - as prescribed in Scarlatina. Diarrhoea must be treated as that condition under other circumstances. Dover's Powder may be used to check it -

Erysipelas - "St. Anthony's fire" - "The Rose" - The word Erysipelas means

to draw near - to approach." This is intended to designate its migratory peculiarities. It may be defined to be an inflammation of the skin, tending to spread from the point first attacked - characterized by redness - and resulting in resolution, ulceration or gangrene. This disease is most commonly idiopathic. There is an especial condition of the economy necessary to the formation of this disease. Mere irritation alone cannot cause it. Its causes are not known. It most frequently attacks the face and legs. By some it is supposed to be hereditary - it is doubtless often epidemic.

give a dose of Castor Oil.
Follicular Ulceration. The ulceration may be touched with the nitrate of silver, and correcting the digestive organs.
Ulcerative Stomatitis. Stimulate the parts. Solution of the Sulphate of Copper applied with the brush.
Gangrene of the Mouth. Stimulating treatment. Wine whey. Beef Tea. The solid nitrate of silver applied to the parts. Bark. A solution of the sulphate of Copper applied with a hair pencil.
Mercurial Stomatitis. Needs but little treatment usually. A mouth wash of diluted Myrrh is often good.

Faucitis. Inflammation of the Throat. Usually caused by change in atmosphere, or breathing particles of dust. It may be due caused

by a Rheumatic or Gouty affection. Stimulating gargles - such as a solution of Alum - A gentle laxative and sometimes Ipec. in emetic doses. Chronic Faucitis. Often due to Dyspepsia. When it goes into the Larynx it is called Clergymans Sore-throat. Does not often bind Cauterization - Local Application. Lunci Sulph gr x to Aqua ℥j may be put into the throat with a hair pencil. The system must be attended to.

Tonsilitis - Known by the name of Quinsy - Sometimes ushered in by a chill. The submaxillary gland is often enlarged, so much so that the patient can not fully open the mouth. The

ic. In a robust person it is
almost always inflammatory
and attacks the face. and
generally ends favorably.
In the anemic it is usually
sluggish. Erysipelas is contag-
ious. Symptoms, in general.
In the simple form the dis-
ease is confined to the skin.
Rigor. loss of appetite. head-
ache. depression. and what
is peculiar. Gastric disturb-
ance. enlargement of the lym-
phatic glands. which en-
largement may take place
before the eruption appears.
Burning pain. this pain is
persistent. increased by pres-
sure. the heat is great. The redness
is generally first seen upon the
bridge of the nose. The skin looks

smooth and shining - but it is sought to the touch - due to the elevation of the papilla - The swelling causes intense pain - Pulse full and strong ranging from 100 to 120 - Delirium - There maybe either constipation or diarrhoea - The vomiting usually consists largely of bile - The swelling is due to the effusion of serum into the cellular tissue - In the beginning of the decline - the fever subsides - and the skin owing to its former great distension exfoliates - There are Blebs and abscess of a metastatic kind frequently formed - The duration of the simple form in the first attack is generally about 1 or 2 weeks - one attack predisposes to subsequent ones - the after ones are

Tonsils are enlarged and inflammed - and sometimes an albuminous deposit is found on the tonsils. The tongue is furred. It usually lasts about seven days, at which time ulceration usually takes place, and almost instantaneous relief is afforded. Cases of Tonsilitis have in a few instances proved fatal. This disease seems to be hereditary in a degree. It is most usually the effect of sudden changes in atmosphere. This is all applicable to the acute form of Tonsilitis. In the chronic form the Tonsils are not as much enlarged as in the acute. Treatment of the acute form. In the early stage when the disease is forming - astringent gurgles, such as alum or cupreum - or nitrate of Silver may be applied. Common roasted potatoes put into a stock

ing and pulling it around the throat. This will hasten suppuration and relieve the patient. The diet of the patient must be strictly attended to nutritive substances such as beef tea: ice cream is a very grateful article of food in this disease. In chronic forms it sometimes becomes necessary to remove a part of the tonsil. Frequent applications of the nitrate of silver is useful in this form.

Diphtheria. Membranous angina. There is a membranous deposit which will be seen in the fauces. At first it is in spots, but soon becomes continuous. This membrane is yellowish generally, sometimes ash colored

generally short. The disease sometimes spreads to the scalp - the ears are sometimes affected in these cases there is always very severe headache. Idiopathic Erysipelas never comes primarily upon the Scalp. From the density of the tissue of this part the pain is very intense. Coma is very frequent when the disease affects the scalp. Oedematous Erysipelas. Not so painful - there is more pitting - due to the general effusion of serum. Phlegmonous form. Resembling a boil. Before the attack the part to be affected is dull, heavy & tense. Subsequently we have pitting. The pain is then not so severe. This pitting is made possible by the formation of pus

This pus is not laudable - It is thin, watery and greyish - and contains shreads of connective tissue - Typhoid symptoms - Hectic sweats - Wasting Diarrhoea - and finally death - The whole scalp may be raised from the skull - & even the Pericranium - Should this be the case - Necrosis of the bones of the cranium will follow - Gangrenous Erysipelas - particularly apt to attack the old and feeble - Symptoms - Dusky red skin - redness will not disappear under pressure - Not much heat or pain - The swelling is doughy - Blebs and Blisters form upon the surface containing Pus - These blebs are dark - This darkness marks

It is sometimes soft, and again it is leathery and tenacious -
Sporadic form. Might be confounded with angina - This form is mild.
Malignant form. Often preceded by a chill, followed by high fever. Delirium is very rare in this disease. The breath is very offensive, and the sputa would seem to indicate gangrene of the throat. Sometimes it shows itself in the nose - angle of the mouth, angle of the eyes - behind the ears. If the gum be lanced or a blister applied the diphtheritic deposit will be found in it. thus showing it to be a general and not a local affection. Ulceration is not frequent in this disease. In the mild form but little treatment is needed. The Prognosis must be very guarded. Sometimes convalescence starts with

Kidney is found - But this is a rare accident - The sequel most common after this disease is paralysis - discharge from the ears is not very common - This Paralysis usually occurs at about the time of convalescence - It does not often last long though sometimes it does - Occurs most frequently in early life Dr. Pepper does not believe this disease tobe contagious - though he says it is certainly Epidemic - Sometimes only lasts 3 or 4 days - but it some times holds on for 3 or 4 weeks. Some believe that this disease is identical with Scarlatina - But this is an error. Among other reasons that those persons hold for their belief is that dropsy most generally follows both diseases but this is an error for

the probability of gangrene. If the Gangrene be merely superficial, it is not very dangerous. But if it be deep, we may know that the constitution is in a low condition. Phlegmonous Erysipelas is known in the form as Black Tongue. Black Tongue occurs in Typhoid fever. Epidemic Erysipelas frequently begins upon mucous membranes. The Throat. The Nares. This redness is not the first symptom noticed. The glands connected with the throat swell. This Erysipelas may spread in any direction either into the oesophagus or beginning in the throat it may go into the nares. Bullae are sometimes seen upon the throat. Deglutition may become utterly impossible. In

flammation of other organs is frequently connected with Epidemic Erysipelas. Some suppose this inflammation to be Erysipelatous. Thus the Pneumonia and Pleurisy they would regard Erysipelatous. Dr. Stille is disposed to believe that these inflammations are mere complications. Bilious Erysipelas. Bitterness in the mouth. Yellowness of the Skin and Conjunctiva. Great Gastric disturbance. Bilious vomiting is frequent. The urine scanty and contains bile. Erratic form of Erysipelas is indefinite almost in duration.

Prognosis of simple Erysipelas. In healthy persons, if confined to the face, it generally gets well. Phlegmonous Erysip=

it seldom follows Diphtheria. Scarlatina is of definite duration. Diphtheria is very variable in duration. The pulse in Diphtheria is not nearly so frequent as in Scarlatina. This is a blood disease. Croup is a local affection. which shows that these two diseases are totally different. Treatment must vary greatly. The character of the existing Epidemic must be regarded. In mild forms we need only use diaphoretics, a mild laxative and a local application. In the malignant forms we must uphold the system from the very first. Tonics, Stimulants etc. As a local application in the mild forms Alum, Borax & Sugar in equal parts may be put into the throat in a single puff every 2 or 3 hours. In a very

grateful. Calomel may be used, but should be exhibited with great care. but it salivates. Do not apply leeches or a blister on the outside of the throat. Nitrate of Silver gr X to the ℥ is a useful application to the inside of the throat. The nose frequently becomes stopped up. this must be remedied. Sulphate of Zinc gr ij to the ℥ may be put into the nose with a hair pencil. Solid food must be interdicted. Albuminuria is very common after this disease. but this follows many other diseases.

Inflammation of the Pharynx. Pain and difficulty in swallowing are the general symptoms. This may be caused by chemical

elas is always dangerous -
Erysipelas when attacking vi
tal organs is to be decided -
The probability of relapse must
be taken into consideration -
When Erysipelatous Inflam-
mation has existed we rare-
ly find Pus - there may be Se-
ro pus or Serum - Treatment -
Is very variable - Large num-
ber of cases need no treatment
whatever - In the malignant
form a supporting plan is call-
ed for - Rest - If the bowels
are confined - a saline lax-
ative - Diaphoretics - Nutrital
mixture - Dover's Powder if
the patient is wakeful - To re-
lieve the itching and burning
we may powder with fine
starch - Glycerin Ointment

when there is a tendency to Bilious vomiting - we should give an emetic - at the very outset - This is in these cases very beneficial - I speak - it far the best - if it does not happen to be at hand, we may employ Chamomile Tea - Infusion of Benset - This vomiting - must be copious and of long continuance - The Antimonial emetics should not be used - Mercury should not be employed - it is depressing - Purgatives are not advisable - Stimulants locally and generally should be given - These should not be given at the very beginning of the attack - But when the patient is in the Ty=

in atmosphere. But it is usually incident upon the accidental swallowing hot substances or mineral acids. In the acute form in the robust subject the Treatment would be counter irritation in the shape of leeches or a blister on the neck. a mild laxative, etc. In the Chronic form astringent gargles such as solutions of Zinci Sulphas or Cupri Sulphas. tonics, and attention to the general system. In stricture of the Pharynx occurring from Cancer the case is hopeless. Cancer is most likely to take place at the lower part of the Pharynx or Oesophagus. Spasm may be compounded with Stricture.

Diseases of the Stomach.

Acute softening of the Stomach. This is caused after death by the acts

ion of the Gastric juice - but it will not occur without heat - thus we meet with it in the summer oftener than in the winter. The gastric juice may even act upon the stomach in life if the vital functions are very low -

Simple ulceration of the Stomach. The ulcer is about half an inch in diameter usually - it is most commonly on the lesser curvature and at the Pyloric orifice of this organ - it is not thought due to Gastric Juice - Symptoms Intense pain in a marked spot - provoked by food - hemorrhage is apt to occur. This pain caused by food is burned at the close of digestion. A simple ulcer may be healed, but a malignant ulcer

phrine state we must ad-
minister stimulants - be
this sooner or later - The best
form of Stimulation is Al-
cohol - Wine is better than
Brandy and Brandy is better
than Whisky - Brandy may
be given in the dose of ½ to ¾
every three hours - From this
we must feel our way - and
give more if needful - Beef
Tea - Do not overtask the pow-
ers of digestion - Wine Whey -
Chicken soup - If the patient
complains of vomiting and
nausea - suspend food for
a few hours - for it is very in-
jurious, under these circum-
stances to over-load the Stom-
ach - Injections of liquid
food may be substituted -

Tinct. Ferri. Muriat. is the most powerful remedy that can be used in this disease. Dr. Stille believes it to be as much a specific in Erysipelas as Quinia is in Intermittent fever. Dose gtts. XV to XXV. Bathing the part in Soap Liniment several times a day is often beneficial in the superficial variety of Erysipelas. As to the contagiousness of Erysipelas Dr. Stille says that it is not yet proved. It may be conveyed to the parturient female and produce in her Puerperal fever. Blistering upon the Erysipelatous surface. Kept there for a little time when it is not phlegmonous may be useful. They cannot stop the progress of the

may be looked upon as incurable.
Treatment. Very little food must be taken. Cream. Beef essence in small quantities may be taken by the mouth. Enemas of nutritious articles must be resorted to. If hemorrhage occurs Ice in small pieces must be swallowed. In order to relieve the great pain a blister may be applied over the painful part, and the vesicated part dressed with a solution of Morphia.
Cancer of the Stomach. The most common form is the Scirrhus. Most likely to occur in the middle aged. Cancer of this organ is not always painful, vomiting is the most important and constant symptom. When the food is vomited almost entirely undigested it may be expected that the cancer is at the cardiac orifice. But it is not

frequent that the cancer occurs at this end. Vomiting is not apt to occur oftener than at intervals of some 2, 3 or 4 days, and then a great quantity of decomposed alimentary matter will be vomited at once. The breath previous to this will be horribly fetid, & the patient will have a very good appetite, until the stomach is so much enlarged that it may be felt fluctuating over in the Epigastric region. Vomiting may cease for some months. Emaciation is very marked in this disease. There is sometimes a vomiting of blood, not pure, but partly digested. This hemorrhage is slow — and but a small quantity is usually vomited at once. In the very early stages this disease

inflammation. The Nitrate of Silver applied either in the solid stick or in strong solution is useful in the tolerable superficial Erysipelas. Tinct. Iodine may be employed but it is not as useful as Nitrate of Silver - except in the very superficial form. Mercurial ointment may be useful. The applications made should be warm.

<u>Yellow fever</u>. A febrile disease of the sea coast in hot climates. Characterized by a jaundiced condition. Exists between 20° north and 40° south. When it occurs without its ordinary limits the mean temperature is found to be higher than usual. Heat then is always necessary to its formation. It is very gen

erally found near the sea coast.
In every case when an Epidem-
ic of this disease has taken place
there has been found a collect-
ion of decomposing animal
and vegetable matter. But
all the decomposing matter
in the world would not
in this latitude generate Yellow
fever without the seed be plant-
ed. Frequently the beginning of
the disease is insidious. It
begins with giddiness. loss of
power in the lower limbs. cold
and clammy skin. feeble pulse.
the patient may fall and expir
es in a very few hours. There
are what are called walking
cases. in them the person goes
about absolutely pulseless. he
is soon stricken down and may

cannot be distinguished from dyspepsia. The Scirrhus cancer is of slow development, sometimes lasting 5 years. The general average of time previous to fatal result is about 1 year. Cancer cannot be caused by Parasites either acute or chronic, per se, but if the predisposition exist anything irritating may cause it.

Treatment. Mitigate pain, and palliate the symptoms. This may be done by Opium and Morphia. A legumed diet. Beef Tea. eggs. The acidity of the stomach may be neutralized by Magnesia. which will not irritate. Nutritious enema. Preparations of Iron.

Parasites. Inflammation of the Stomach. Erythematous inflammation of the stomach is common. Fever does not usually attend this form

of inflammation.
Acute Gastritis. Rare. Symptoms. Great thirst. Respiration hurried. Vomiting. Loss of appetite. Later in the disease the tongue becomes red. Still later we may have coldness of the extremities, delirium. Food aggravates the pain. The most common cause of this disease is the accidental use of strong acids. Neuralgia might be confounded with this affection, but in this disease the pain is more constant, and is usually relieved temporally by pressure. Reduction of diet to too great an extent has caused this disease. Prognosis. The Ecchymotous form is never fatal. The acute form is most generally fatal. A Therapeutic

die - In the common inflammatory form - we have the usual prodromes of fever - depression - pain in the head - this pain is peculiar - it is sharp and darts from temple to temple - pain in the back and loins shooting down the limbs - feebleness - soon the face becomes flushed - the eyes look strangely - they are red watery and gazing - The mind is usually clear - vomiting - wretchedness - The first matter thrown up are bilious - soon they become intensely acid - the epigastrium is tender under pressure - and there is a burning pain in the stomach - An intense craving for cold drinks especially if acidulated - these drinks when taken are found

to give no relief - but rather to augment this pain - and they are injured - From this time the urine diminishes - The duration of these symptoms may be for hours, or for days - Now the fever ceases - If the patient is to get well the symptoms disappear gradually. If they go on there is soon observed a yellowish hue of the skin - which before long becomes general and strongly marked - Soon there is Black vomit. This is thrown up without any difficulty or pain - it is rather regurgitated rather than vomited - This Black liquid is not only vomited but is also passed by the bowels - & will be found on all excoriated or ulcerated surfaces - Gan-

ter must often be resorted to in order to discriminate Gastritis from Dyspepsia. A Glycerole may be used for this. if it be simple dyspepsia the symptoms will be relieved or partially so. if it be Gastritis the pain will be increased. Chronic Gastritis. Females are more apt to suffer from this affection than males. The explanation may be found in the fact that they are much more liable to nervous diseases. It is caused in men by excessive eating and drinking. This disease is rare in the young. and seldom occurs until after 30 yrs. of age. Treatment. Acute Antiphlogistic course. Leeching over the stomach. A blister over the region dressed by Mercurial ointment until

prove beneficial. Effervescing draught. A solution of lead taken internally is useful. Ice. Diet. Little cream. Broth

Chronic Gastritis. Depletory would be injurious here — otherwise the Treatment is much like the acute form. Scanty Diet. Balsam of Copaiba.

Dyspepsia. Causes. Improper or too large a quantity of food. Lack of Exercise. Protracted study is a prolific cause of this disease. The use of Opium. Tobacco. Sym. Sense of weight about the stomach. Fetid breath. Furred tongue. These are local disturbances. General. Sm. thirst, Impaired sight. Sometimes vomiting. A very common disease. Pruriginosis

gum takes place very readily - The patient becomes more and more weakened - is generally conscious - may be delirious or comatose - There there seems to be three stages. The first is one of inflammatory and nervous derangement - the second is one of hiccough - the third is one in which there is a return of the symptoms and Black vomit. About the 4th day if the urine be examined we will find it to be cloudy - this is due to the presence of the epithelium cells of the bladder and urinary passages - There are frequently formed casts of the urniferous tubules - The urine is not often bloody - it sometimes contains the coloring matter of the blood which

is exuded from the corpuscles. The urine is almost always albuminous. Some have supposed Yellow-fever to be identical with Remittent but there is no case of Remittent fever in which Albumen is found in the urine.
Acid is contained in the urine. The urea contained in the urine is always much diminished in Yellow fever. urea retained in the body is discharged from the mucous membranes as ammonia. The breath is ammoniacal. The first discharges from the bowels are fecalent. afterwards they are mucus made by a hypersecretion of the follicles. This discharge is very fetid. After the mucus discharges there comes serous stools. This is liquid and

This must be changed by the cause. Persons afflicted with this disease are more likely to succumb when taken with other affection. and this is the greatest danger connected with this disease. The management of this disease consists mainly in the quantity and quality of the diet which must be regulated. Too large a quantity of food may cause dyspepsia. Food should not be had oftener than at intervals of 3 hours and a limited quantity should be taken. Patients suffering from this disease have a craving for eatables so 3 hours is the time stated as a proper intervals. As a general rule animal food is the best kind for dyspeptics. especially all kinds of game. venison etc.

must mutton - for this is more easily assimilated than even chicken - Raw vegitables - such as Kole slaw for example - Unbaked apples and (~~[illegible]~~) Melons must be discarded. Dessert of no kind should be eaten - Champagne and ice often has a very happy effect in dyspeptic vomiting. Old cider is often useful. Exercise in connection with pleasant company is very useful - Riding, driving, travelling, sailing and walking are the proper forms of exercise.

Therapeutic Treatment. Tonics must be used sooner or later - The Tincture of Gentian is the most useful of the vegetable tonics. Iron - especially the Bitter wine of Iron is benefic=

upon standing deposits a dirty grey substance - Subsequently still, the stools are very scanty and are entirely mucus - They may contain blood and be brown or black - or they may contain bile - At one stage the stools are nearly colorless - This is due to suppression of the secretion of the glands of the colon - which are the ones that give the color to healthy feces - Blood drawn from those suffering from Yellow fever if the disease is even comparatively mild, does not coagulate perfectly - In the more malignant forms it will not coagulate at all - The serum of the Blood is yellowish - this is due to Bile - A Post Mortem will reveal the lungs

congested. The stomach presents a reddened mucous membrane and is either congested or pale. If pale there has been much black vomiting. The stomach contains mucus or has Black vomit. This is thin and watery or may be thick as gruel. It is grumous and is intensely acid. This Black vomit is disintegrated blood. The coloring matter is amorphous. The color of the liver is yellow. From inflammatory action the liver is unable to separate from the blood the bile. It (the liver) is therefore bleached. The Gall Bladder has usually but little Bile within it. The Kidneys are congested. If they be cut the cortical portion will be found very red

ial. Acidity is very troublesome in this disease. May never it useful to correct this.

℞ Pulv Rhei ʒi
Ext. Gen. ʒi
St. Lynet. gr. X ij
M. ft div in Pil XXX

S. Take one en quinze bed. This will empty the Colon, but will not purge, and therefore does not debilitate - but proves a useful Tonic. There is frequently a very voracious appetite. Belladonna in these cases is beneficial. Counter irritation etc. Often Dyspepsia is attended with vomiting. This may be due to disease of the stomach itself - or it may be due to disease in the Kidneys - or even the Brain. If it be due to disorder of the Stomach - we must first give

an emetic a relaxer that organ - Tincture of Ginger, Cinnamon may be used - If it be due to Brain disorder counter irritation - cups a blister on the back of the neck - If a sequence of Kidney disorder - diuretics and cups would be the proper treatment - Flatulence, due to slow digestion, is a very constant attendant of Dyspepsia. Muriatic Acid gtt VIII to X is useful by promoting digestion - Rhubarb and Tincture of Ginger is unspecial for the same end.

Painful affections of the Stomach Spasm. Is extremely painful. Patients usually doubled up -

and dark - while the tubular portion will be light - The dead epithelial cells stop up to a degree the tubules - Yellow serum is generally to be found within the ventricles of the Brain - & at the base of that organ - Prognosis - When the symptoms are mild occurring in a good constitution it is favorable. If after the first paroxysm sweating follow it is very probable that the disease will be cut short - In those of full habit and in drunkards the disease is very generally fatal - Black vomit is a very dangerous symptom 99 out of 100 in whom this occurs die - No pulse and a dark leaden hue of the Skin, as also

The suppression of urine are dangerous symptoms. The insensible of the danger they are in. may be regarded as in a precarious position. The mortality in different Epidemics varies from 8 per cent to 80 and 90.

Diagnosis. Might be confounded with Bilious Remittent fever.

Yellow Fever	Remittent.
In towns by the sea	In the country.
Not latitudes	Occurs also out of these.
Prevails in the summer	Autumn.
Rare for more than one attack	Not so.
Mortality very great	Not so.
No antidote	Quinia.
Yellow skin	Not very marked.
Bloody acid vomit	Bilious not acid.
Suppression of urine	Not so.
Urine Albuminous	No albuminous.

This disease is not communic

Due sometimes to reflex acting from a remote organ, but more frequently consequent upon irritating alimentary matter in the Stomach. If this should be the case an emetic such as Ipecac. is indicated.

Gastralgia. Often occurs at marked intermissions. Is a neuralgic affection. Treatment Anodynes. Opium gr j or ij. Quinia should be used. Tonics are called for. especially Iron. Bismuth seems to be particularly useful. Sometimes it is a Gouty affection of the Stomach. When this is the case Colchicum in connection with alcohol should be employed.

Pyrosis. Usually occurs in the morning before any food has been taken. In some

places it is endemic.
Treatment. Tonics. Iron.
In Scotland where it is En-
demic, Lime water is used.
Mineral acids should be
employed.
Chronic Headache. Sometimes
connected with vomiting. If
due to excessive acidity. Al-
kalis would be indicated.
If due to debility. Brandy. Nux
vomica should be employed.

Duodenitis. Diarrhoea. Pain
coming on 2 or 3 hours after
taking food. Excessive flow of
Bile are the common sym-
ptoms of this disease.
Treatment. Apply a few
leeches. after which a Blis-
ter. dressed with Mercurial
preparation. Little food

also to those residing in a healthy district usually. It seems that there are some very rare instances in which this disease has been contagious. Treatment. No plan and no remedy seem to do any good. Bleeding is almost never called for. A purge at the very beginning of the disease is often very useful. Sometimes the early application of the cold douche and friction afterward appear seem to be beneficial. But in many instances there will be no reaction — if this is the case it will be injurious. Mercurials have been used — but they are deleterious — even when used as a mere laxative it is not indicated. Quinia and

Bath have been used largely
But it is not advisable to em-
ploy them, they produce congestion.
The only treatment proper is to
meet the symptoms as they arise.
If a purgative be used it must
be given in the very early stage.
Cool and acidulous drinks - acid
ulated with lemon or orange juice
are grateful - Effervescing draught.
In the 2nd stage if the sympto-
ms are very mild we need do
but little - Whey - light food -
Chicken soup - If the head be
very painful we may apply
cold - If the skin becomes yellow
and the eyes redder - If the
vomiting contains dark spots
we may know that death is
almost necessary to follow - We can
do but little - Uphold the powers

should be taken. Little medicine.

Muco Enteritis. Little constitutional symptoms seen in adults not so in children. Diarrhoea attends this disease. but if it affects the muscular tunic of the intestine we have obstinate constipation.

Simple Enteritis. Usually a simple anti phlogistic treatment is indicated. Light Broths or Farinaceous food should form the Diet.

Chronic Enteritis. This form is sometimes chronic from the beginning. Treatment. Counter irritation over the abdomen. Never purge in this disease.

Diseases of the Colon. Caput Coli. Frequently faeces become impacted

in the Caput Coli and forms a more or less painful tumor. It may become impacted at the Sigmoid flexure. Vomiting, Nausea, and Constipation form the symptoms. This stool is known as the disease Tufilitis. This may cause perforation or ulceration, and thus bring on death. If this stopping up is due to a cancer it may be assisted by instruments, but if it is high up this is impossible. If not due to cancer it may be relieved by friction or electricity. Drastic purges should not be resorted to. But little food should be taken.

Diseases of the Vermiform appendix. When inflammation takes place in the appendix it is usually due to a foreign

of life - Alcoholic stimulants -
Broths - Blister over the epigastrium - dress it with one of the salts of Morphia - Strychnine may be used with the hopes of checking the Black vomit - When the Kidneys have ceased to act we must not push the alcoholic stimulus - for they remain in the system - and the large quantity will poison - The best treatment is good nursing and quiet rest -

We pass now to consider fevers most commonly found in temperate climates, and near fresh water - In Periodical fevers - we have a succession of distinct paroxysms - A Miasma - is anything which contaminates the system - Sometimes called Marsh fevers - These

Periodical fevers are of ancient origin - All of these fevers - of what ever type - yield to the preparations of Bark - They exist between the bounds of certain latitudes - Mere temperature alone cannot cause Intermittents or Remittents - These diseases exist mostly where the soil is alluvial - where there is luxurient vegetation and where there is heat - The atmosphere has a peculiar and disagreeable odor - If there is a great deal of rain covering the decaying vegetables in Miasmatic regions there will be a healthy season, as a consequence - The causes of these Miasmatic diseases are malarial - Exposure in the

body present in the part such as a grape skin. Treatment. Use no mucus. Employ Opium in order to "put the intestines in splints." Use little food.

Functional diseases of the Alimentary Canal.

Diarrhoea. This may be due to slight inflammation of the alimentary canal. There is a disease known commonly as smooth bowels. The food is found in the alvine discharges soon after eaten. This is due to disease in the stomach and the food is thus discharged undigested. Colliquative Diarrhoea. Occurs in Consumption and Cancer. Diarrhoea may be caused by reflex action. Simple Diarrhoea. Treatment. Alkalies are indicated

Lime water - Little food - Bil-
ious diarrhoea would be prop-
erly treated by alterative doses
of Blue Pill. Among the best
astringents are Kino - Tannic &
Gallic acid - Rhatany - Pitt
Chicken water - Sago - Arrow-
Tapioca is useful - Raw meat
is very useful in obstinate diar-
rhoea. It should be grated
into a pulp and incorporated
with Brandy - or salt - if this
a child should take ℥j 3 times
a day - for an adult, more -

Colitis - Dysentery - For usually
much constitutional disturb-
ance - Pain in the left Iliac
fossa - But little fecal matter
discharged - Inflammation
often extends to the bladder and
the patient mucturates with

might very particularly dangerous is no argument against this. After sun down the dew descends and the poison is precipitated, as it were, in a concentrated form. That the poison may remain in the system for a long time, once then be developed - even when the patient has been removed from the cause is a proof of its materiality. The poison enters by the Lungs.

<u>Intermittent Fever</u>. Nervous disturbance - reflux of Blood - fever and reaction - is the order of the derangements. Loss of appetite - General uneasiness - Depressed spirits. Debility - Pain in the Back & Limbs. The pain in the back is peculiar

it extends the whole length of the spinal column. This is supposed to be due to the congestion of the Spinal cord. In the cold stage the extremities are shrunken - complains of cold - draws up the knees - The extremities are absolutely colder than naturally - while the trunk is thermometrically warmer. The coldness here is nervous - The coldness of nervousness are shaking - chattering of the teeth - Breathing hurried and anxious - voice weak and shrill - Pulse small and generally frequent - Urine copious and clear. Sometimes nausea and vomiting - The spleen becomes the seat of internal congestion - This organ is

difficulty. Checked perspiration, poisonous exhalations either of animal or vegetable decomposition, improper food, are the causes of this disease. This disease is not strictly contagious.

<u>Treatment</u>. Leeches applied sometimes to the anus, or to the abdomen are beneficial. Calomel, Opium, and Ipecac in proper combination are useful. A blister applied over the abdomen and subsequently dressed with Mercurial ointment may be employed. In the inflammatory form strict attention should be given to Diet. Chicken water & very light broths. In the Typhoid forms Wine whey. Refined Sulphate of Quinia, and Krameria or Acetate of lead in order to allay any hemorrhage.

Chronic Dysentery. The character and quantity of the discharges in this form may vary every day. sometimes containing blood. This form of dysentery is sometimes brought on by Surgical operations about the Perineum or by injuries of the Lower intestines. The most common (~~causes~~) cause is sudden change of temperature. Treatment. Never deplete. Do not push Mercury. Preparations of Iron. Tannic acid. Counter irritation over the bowels by Croton Oil is beneficial. Do not apply blisters.

Constipation. It must be remembered that this is a relative term. Of much

sometimes painful - and may be felt below the ribs - showing its temporary enlargement - The length of the cold stage is variable - Generally longest when the patient is weakest After the Chill has lasted for some time - the patient complains of flashes of heat - Gradually the integument formerly shrunken, becomes swollen, and the cheeks grow flushed - There may now be active delirium - Headache - Skin hot and dry - Pulse rapid - 100 to 120 - Urine scanty and highly colored - Duration of the hot stage generally 3 or 4 hours - After this we observe the pulse grows slower - perspiration be=

gins - Tongue becomes moist
Headache disappears - Urine de
posits urates - Patient for the
first time since the attack dozes
ed to sleep - Sweats - sometimes
profusely - Total length of the
paroxysm on an average 6 or
7 hours - First paroxysms usu-
ally longer than the following
ones - Now comes the intermis
sion - This is the only fever in
which there is an apyrexia -
Patient complains of debility -
disagreeable taste in the mouth -
After several paroxysms the skin
becomes of a dirty muddy al
most sallow hue - The con-
junctiva is not yellowish
as in Jaundice - These par-
oxysms generally - or we may
say almost always come on

animal food it further the discharge will be small and occur infrequently. In Diabetes the discharge are infrequent and scanty. If constipation becomes at all chronic the patient will be ill tempered - unable to apply the mind to study. Constipation may be due to a lack of the secretion of Bile - or to the increased action of the absorbents - especially following low fevers - rheumatism of the abdominal muscles - paralysis are the most frequent causes of this disease.

Treatment If due to a lack of secretion - the Sulphate of Magnesia may be used. If due to the want of Bile an alterative dose of Blue Pill

Obstruction of the Bowels - Ileus.
Symptoms - The features are pinched - pain, tympanitic abdomen - vomiting - and collapse - The commonest cause of this disease is cancer or collection of feces. Intussusception or where a portion of the bowel slips into another part is sometimes a cause of this disease - This most frequently occurs in the Ileum. If the Belly be flat we may infer that the stricture is high up - If it is tympanitic we may suppose that it is low down - If it happened in the Ileum fossa over the Ileum we may suppose that it is intussusception - this belief would be strengthened if

during the day time - and more commonly in the morning between the hours of 8 and 2 o'clock - P.M. The paroxysms recur on the following day, and may advance or retrograde - but if it does so it is by the hour - or a multiple of one hour. In the Quotidian it occurs every day - the Tertian every other day - the Quartan every 4th day - One variety may run into another. The Tertian type is the most common in this latitude - The Quartan is the most obstinate and the most injurious to the system - All mild cases of Tertian and Quotidian tend to get well alone - if removed from the contaminating region —

Intermittent fever may affect only one limb - or indeed only one finger - It may affect one side of the body alone - analogous in this respect to some diseases of the Skin - During the hot stage there is sometimes an Urticarial eruption - Inflammation may exist in two ways during Intermittents - in an slippery Pneumonia to exist. This Pneumonia may intermit with the disease or it may be constant. Intermittent Pneumonia is only Pneumonia in so far as the congestive state goes - The spleen becomes enlarged - Dropsy may result from this condition combined with the diseased state of the blood - The liver becomes

there was still a small passage of feces mixed with blood. Above the stricture the Intestine is enlarged - below it is much contracted. Sometimes Intussusception occurs in the agonies of death. but on examination after death there will be found to be no inflammation. Treatment. Depletion from the arm may be resorted to, if the diagnosis may be made out certainly. If due to a collection of feces. Electricity Enema. during cold water upon the abdomen - Opium. Purgs should not be pushed for it would be very apt to cause bursting of the bowel.

Colic. Flatulent Colic. Hepatic Colic. Bilious Colic. Nervous

colic – Painters Colic – Symptoms – Extreme pain – partially relieved by pressure – rumbling heard in the bowels – nausea. Treatment Opium gr j or ij. if thinks up – use a Laudanum injection – Spirits Amm. Aromat – If it be due to derangement of the function of the liver combine Calomel with Opium – Do not purge strong purgatives –

Cholera Morbus – occurs in hot weather There are frequently severe spasms in the lower part of the abdomen – The discharges at the rectum are usually very profuse, and the Renal secretions are very scanty or may be altogether wanting.

congested - Its capsule undergoes slow hypertrophy - The red corpuscles and in fact all of the solid constituents of the blood are impaired - This alteration in its composition interferes with the function of the spleen - It also prevents the ready circulation through that organ - as a consequence we frequently find abdominal Dropsy - Prognosis - In temperate climates - simple cases, occurring in the tolerably healthy generally get well - Intermittents are not very easily or permanently cured in the Malarial districts - So remove them from the original cause - Tertian Intermittents are not nearly so

obstinate as those occurring in the Autumn. Relapses are more apt to take place after this disease is thought to be cured than after any disease. Treatment. If the cases are removed from the malarial districts they often get well spontaneously. Many remedies that have been used act merely upon the imagination and they thereby cure the disease. Quinia should be given without any delay. The treatment may be rational or specific. The rational treatment consists in employing means which shall act directly and powerfully upon the nervous system. Cold affusions act in this way. Bleeding may also act in this mode. In those cases it may be

This disease, though very alarming is seldom fatal. It is caused usually by great heat which destroys for the time the function of the liver. It is brought on sometimes by indiscretion in diet. Treatment. If caused by improper food administer an emetic and a mild laxative. If not caused by improper diet, employ Calomel, which will bring on the action of the Liver. Opium Injections. If the prostration is severe use Wine-whey.

Asiatic Cholera. Sometimes this disease proves fatal in 4 or 5 hours, at other times it lasts a week or more. Twinges in the calf of the leg, and strong knotty spasms in the muscles are noticed in this affection

Even after death violent spasms sometimes occur, not unfre=quently throwing the corpse off of the Bed. Bailey water discharges are found, which have a characteristic odor. Sometimes a reaction takes place, ushered in by a fever, which may be regarded as a favorable sign. It has been noted in passed Epidemics, that if a patient has been put freely under the use of opium and mercury without the least effect, that the minute this reaction takes place these powerful drugs are felt to their full extent. narcotism being complete, and Necrosis of the Maxillary bones sometimes following the use of the Mer=cury. The blood is very thick

tried but the cold affusion is more advisable - and it gains the same ends - Opium is useful - it should be used in full doses (from gr iij to iv) at the beginning of the cold stage - Emesis is often beneficial - Ipecac - gr XV to XX - In the cold stage put the patient to bed - cover well with blankets - put bags of hot sand to the body - The coldness is not as real as imaginative - So, until we can arouse the nervous system, the patient will complain of coldness - Alcoholic stimuli must be used - but moderately - In the hot stage remove the covering slowly - Cool drinks - If there is nausea and vomiting - ice will prove useful and grateful - Cold to the head - Dry cups and hot pediluvia may be employ

ed if there are Brain symptoms.
In the Sweating Stage - Rub the surface with warmed towels - this removes the sweat and gives tone to the Skin - The patient now wants to sleep - this must be allowed - and upon waking - some light food should be given - Broths -
In the Intermission we must use our antiperiodic - Prof Stille believes that the patient needs no preparation for the Quinia - such as a purge or an emetic. The influence of the Quinia lasts for many hours, and has not gone when all visible signs of its effects have disappeared. The full dose of Quinia proper to the particular case should be given - divided - The first dose

and bluish. a large amount of Urea is found in it. At "Post Mortem" inflammation of the Alimentary canal is not found, but the Intestines have a doughy feeling. congestions in various parts are discovered. Filth, foul emanations, bad living are predisposing causes. This disease cannot be considered contagious - it cannot be transmitted by inoculation. In making the Prognosis, take into account the character of the Epidemic, as also the character and stage of the attack.

Treatment of Asiatic Cholera - (Malignant). Epidemics seem to differ as to the kind of treatment indicated. some seem to baffle all treatment, others succumb to almost any. the same may be said of the different stages

of the same epidemic. In general it is proper to give sedatives to the alimentary canal. In order to withhold the pressure of flux Opium should be employed.

℞ Opium
Calomel aa
M. S. Take gr. j.
every hour or half

Warmth should be applied in the form of sand bags. A tin vessel shaped so as to fit the abdomen, and then filled with warm water may be employed. The Capillary circulation should be stimulated. Bleeding is unadmissable. As a prophylax. is when an Epidemic is about to occur fatigue should be avoided, and pleasure should be indulged in.

of sem gr IV should be given about
an hour after the cessation of the par-
oxysm. at intervals of 2 or 3 hours the
same dose must be repeated
until the full amount has been
taken. Upon stopping an paroxy-
sm, we must not suspend the use
of the Quinia - but it must be con-
tinued until several paroxysms
have been stopped. Quinia is best
given in solution. The pills are apt
to go through the bowels unchan-
ged. Coffee disguises the taste
of Quinia - but it also renders
it more or less insoluble - mak-
ing the Tannate of Quinia - it
therefore impairs its efficacy -
Aromatic - Sulph. Acid may be
added to the Solution - thereby
rendering it more soluble - The
best way of covering the taste is

by adding a little tincture of Jalap. It may be given by the rectum or Endermically. Putting it on the denudated skin however is excessively painful. Lumbricus lat. and Lanet. Lappa may be used in the same dose as Lumna. The union of all three may be useful. Many other bitters have been used as antiperiodic. Arsenic is next to Lumna the most powerful remedy. Observe that this is not better proving that the antiperiodic principle does not invariably reside in the Bitters. Arsenic may be used when Lumna cannot be gotten. The dose should be Fowlers Solution gtts ij increased after a time but never exceeding

Cholera Infantum - Occurs in the early stages of dentition - The discharges are watery, slate colored, and "horribly offensive" - Brain symptoms are frequently found rolling of the head, grinding the teeth &c - It occurs only in cities and in the Summer - It is especially found among the poor. Generally it is very fatal - It is Epidemic - The attack comes on instantaneously - vomiting and purging are its first signs. Treatment - As dentition is the cause - lance the gums - If possible send the infant to the country - if this is not practicable have the mother take it to the Public Squares - Alterative doses of Calomel, say gr 1/6 - Huxhams Tinct of Bark is grateful - drink - Cheltenham water - ad libitum - Tie a piece

of Fat Ham in a cloth and allow the Child to suck it.

Intestinal Worms. Lumbricoides. This variety inhabit the small intestine. but they sometimes travel up and get into the stomach and even into the oesophagus and are thrown out. They generate very rapidly and the person afflicted will soon harbor many hundred if they are not speedily removed. They are found in the Intestines of Infants. One of the most common poisons to these worms is Turpentine. gtt X before meals in milk, and at the end of the 3rd day Castor Oil ℥i. Worm Seed oil is used. All bitter Tonics are obnoxious to these parasites. A gentle lax

gtts vj - It should be continued for sometime - and should be with dilution - When the Spleen has become very large, and indurated - it will always remain enlarged - But there is a stage in which the organ is large and soft - we may then reduce its size - sometimes very rapidly - by the employment of Bark - Iron - Lodine may be used this is a powerful absorbent - The Dropsy cannot be cured permanently without the size of the Spleen be reduced Purgatives is beneficial - Salines - carefully proportioned to the strength of the patient - are very useful in drawing off the dropsical fluid - Mercurial plasters over the region of the Spleen is

opium potent in reducing the enlargement of the spleen - Care must be taken that this does not salivate -

Remittent Fever - Bilious fever Lake fever - Jungle fever - The symptoms abate or remit at intervals - The most frequent type is the Quotidian - the paroxysm occurs in the afternoon or evening - The double Tertian is a frequent variety - The Remittent fever may pass into the Intermittent - Sometimes the paroxysms almost or quite run into each other - Gastric symptoms are almost always the first - Nausea - sometimes vomiting - loss of appetite - headache - pain in the back -

ative should be given just before administering the remedy which it is expected will expel the worm, The worms are by this means weakened and the remedy employed can act more immediately on the Parasite itself.

Trichocephalus Dispar. Whip worm. Usually found in the Coecum. The origin of this worm is unknown. The treatment of this variety is identically the same as that of the Lumbricoides.

Ascarides Vermicularis. Inhabit the Rectum. are about half an inch long. are generated very rapidly. One of the most marked symptoms is pricking at the anus and nose. Treatment. Enema of Lime water. Vinegar and water will frequen

by Rill this Parasite - The same may be said of Turpentine - Not unfrequently however they are higher up than an Enema can reach - Then active cathartics are called for -

Tania - (Solia & Lata) About 25 ft. long usually - Is composed of a great number of links - The head is a black speck almost microscopic. The genital organs - both male and female exist in every link, so if the head alone of the worm remain the trouble is not removed - it will grow and generate others - All this is applicable to the Tania Solia. The T. Lata - has only one hook and a flat head - The links are broader than those of the Tania Solia - Turpentine is

muddy hue of the conjunctiva. Then the chill comes — This lasts from 5 to 6 or 8 maybe 18 hours. Then there is a breaking out of moisture. In a day or two the disease has assumed its regular form. Then the fever has more entirely suspended. If the case tends to recovery the remissions become more and more intermittent. If the patient is to die the gastric disturbances are marked. The patient sinks into a typhoid state. The tongue becomes very dry. In very bad cases vomiting is almost always constant — excited even by a drop of water. Bile is vomited. This is at first yellow — but that which is ejected subsequently is grumous and more acrid — not such a pure bitter. In hot climates dark green bile is vomited. The least pres

sure upon the epigastrium causes vi-
olent vomiting - Burning pain in
the Stomach - Intense craving for
cold drinks - The liver and spleen
are both enlarged - but this enlarge-
ment is uniform - They are ten-
der upon pressure - The bowels
in this climate are sluggish - The
headache is intense and throb-
bing - Morbid sensibility - Ring-
ing noise in the ears - Delirium -
but this is seldom violent - In
the Typhoid State there is low
muttering delirium - In the
Sthenic cases there is a full pulse.
In the remission the pulse falls
but it does not reach its natu-
ral standard - In the Ty-
phoid form the patients pulse
is permanently rapid - Some
times there is no way of find

a very good remedy, but the most efficacious remedy is the common Pimpernel seed bruised in water. It may be remarked that Calomel is one of the best Anthelmintics. it acts by making acid Bile which is destructive to the worm.

Peritonitis. A patient suffering from this disease often cannot bear the bed clothes over him nor can he make the slightest movement so great is the pain. The peristaltic action is suspended and there for constipation exists. The face of the patient indicates great pain. Physical signs are but of little use in the acute form of Peritonitis. Sometimes the peritoneum at the caput coli is alone inflamed

then the pain would not be so general, nor would we have the very rapid pulse. The peritoneum about the liver may be inflammed and it might be supposed to be Pleurisy, but auscultation would avoid the error. Puerperal Peritonitis is contagious by contact but Dr. Pepper thinks it is not so through the medium of the atmosphere. Nevertheless an Obstetrician should not attend a woman in labor at the same time that he has a patient suffering from this disease. A rupture of any of the abdominal viscera may cause Peritonitis, one of the most frequent causes is perforation of the intestines when the vomiting is green &

ing when the urination takes place but by noticing the frequency of the pulse. The heat of the skin is great it is red. at length it becomes dusky from the bile contained in the blood. at last the skin is yellowish. this is first seen upon the Conjunctiva. This yellowness begins upon all parts of the body at the same time. The average duration of the disease is 14 days. Relapses are not infrequent. Prognosis. Depends upon the gravity of the attack and the skill of the treatment. Anatomical peculiarities. Generally no lesion of the Brain or its membranes. The heart is generally soft and flabby. as are also the clots contained within it. The mucus membrane of

the stomach is softened. The Mucipous glandules are enlarged and inflammed. This condition is intirely characteristic. The Spleen is always very much enlarged. and frequently much softened. The Liver is enlarged and gorged with blood and bile. this gives it a perfectly well marked bronzed Liver. We have fine Remittent fever without Gastric disturbance. Treatment. It has been found by the experience of all. that if the disease be treated at the beginning. an Emetic should be given. This is useful by stimulating the stomach. and as a consequence the Glands. including the Liver. relieving them of their secretion

gulped up, when there is much tympanitic distention - high pulse, delirium, the case is hopeless. Treatment of acute Peritonitis - Bleeding is almost always called for - if not by the lancet - apply leeches - 30 or 40 to the abdomen. Calomel, for its antiphlogistic influence - Opium may be used to quiet peristaltic action - Effervessing draughts Quinia - Sulph - Chloride of Iron, bark whey - Turpentine. Stimulation may sometimes be called for from the first - Chronic Peritonitis - Is usually the cause of acute Peritonitis Generally tubercles are deposited in the peritoneum and also in the Lungs. Treatment if sub acute - Blisters -

Examination of the Lungs.

1st Dullness of Percussion. Bronchial Respiration. increased vocal resonance & fremitus & bronchophony. } Pulmonary Induration

2nd. Tubular Percussion. Cavernous Respiration and Pectoriloquy. } Cavity of small dimensions.

3rd. Amphoric Percussion. Cavernous Respiration. Cavernous resonance of voice & Gurgling } Large cavity with thick walls

4th. Tympanitic Percussion. Amphoric Respiration. Amphoric resonance of voice & metallic tinkling. } A large pulmonary cavity with thin walls or Pneumothorax with fistula of Lung

General signs. In making examinations we would first merely inspect the bare chest — marking the relative size of the two sides. next we would mark the mobility of the walls of the chest which in a healthy individual is about 3 inches. next by applying the hands to the chest we would

and thus arresting circulation in them. It is also useful by producing perspiration. This eliminates the Remittent poison. This Emetic if given at the outset will sometimes cut the disease short. Venesection may be called for when the congestion is severe. But this operation is not often advisable for we must husband the patient's strength. Local bleeding is sometimes & induce often beneficial. But as a general rule the best way of depleting is by Purgatives. These are scarcely less valuable than Emetics at the outset. Calomel is the best. This moves the Liver. In warm climates purgatives debilitate. One purgative at the outset is generally sufficient. Some give Blue Pills every day or two. This is scarcely advisable

Diaphoretics may be employed. The best antiemetic is ice which should be swallowed whole in little pieces. Opium - or better Morphia may be employed. If Morphia cannot be retained it may be given hypodermically. If Morphinals are beneficial in inflammations - it is serous inflammations only - not in inflammations of mucous membranes and parenchymatous organs. Lunca should be given in a decided remission - no matter what the type - no matter what the gravity of the disease give Lunica in a remission however short it may be. It is difficult to get the Lunca to be retained sometimes. In order to do this a mustard plaster may be

ascertain whether or not there was any "fremitus" which would be conducted to the hands by the partially or wholly solidified lungs. But the most effectual way of making out physical diagnosis is by auscultation and percussion. When the patient is to be examined by percussion, the muscles of the chest should be put upon the stretch. This may be done by attention to the position of the patient. Percussion should be made upon like parts on both sides of the chest. Thus if we percuss on a rib on the left side and on an Intercostal space on the right, the sounds elicited must necessarily differ. Varieties of Sound. 1st. "Wooden sound" caused by fibrinous exudation, or a cancer, this is

very dull. 2nd. "Tubular Sound" is such a sound as would be heard when percussion is made over the Trachea. It would indicate a cavity near the surface. 3rd. "Amphoric Sound". Is such a one as would be made by striking a pitcher. 4th. "Cracked Pot Sound." This sound is usually heard under the Clavicle. 5th. "Tympanitic Sound" Usually indicates air in the cavity of the Pleura. It may also be elicited by a very large cavity in the lung. Auscultation. Immediate & mediate. If the Stethoscope be used, press it firmly on the chest, and put the ear on it but very lightly. close the eyes, open the mouth and stop up the other ear. The respiratory murmur is

be placed over the region of the stomach half an hour before the dose is to be given. Dose from grs V to ℥ V every hour or two. in the mild cases give it only during a remission. In the severe cases give it even when there is high fever.

Malignant. Pernicious or Congestive Fever. Intermittents are more apt to take this form than Remittents. This is most common in hot climates. In the simple forms of Miasmatic fever the stomach seems to be particularly affected. There are several forms of Congestive fever. in some all of the organs are affected. in others particular one seem to be disordered. The Tetanic is the most common.

the Quotidian the next so. Sometimes there is unusual nervous derangement. The first paroxysm is not generally very severe. The next one is more so. In the second there may not be a distinct chill, but a prolonged coldness. This is a dangerous symptom. There is apt to be with this drowsiness, loss of appetite, nausea, depression. The third paroxysm usually shows the malignancy of the attack. The patient will be very apt to die, if not treated promptly and properly. In the simple congested type the disease is expended upon the whole system equally. In this form the patient is seized suddenly with icy coldness. This period

stronger in children than in adults or the aged. This murmur is also more easily detected in females than in males. In auscultating the voice it must be remembered that it is scarcely perceptible in the healthy individual. whereas an inflamed lung will conduct the sound quite audibly to the ear. The Inspiratory murmur is of a breezy character - caused by the whole respiration being thrown upon one lung or portion of lung. owing to the other lung or portion of the same lung being diseased. This is called "Supplemental Respiration." "Feeble Respiration" caused by disease in the lung, thus if one of the Bronchial lungs be clogged up with mucus there will be feeble or no respiration heard over that part. "Jerking Respiration"

characteristic sign of incipient Tubercular deposit - usually caused by Medullary Tubercle - In health the Inspiration should be about 3 times as long as that of the Expiratory sound - but in disease the reverse of that is sometimes found - "Bronchial Respiration" - caused by obstruction in the smaller bronchial tube and the rushing of the air in the larger tubes is conducted to the ear by the solid parts of the lung - This is found in Pneumonia - "Tubular Respiration" - is one of the symptoms of Pneumonia - "Cavernous Respiration" is found when there is a cavity in the lung and the air rushing into this is heard - "Amphoric Respiration" is heard when there is a very large-

of coldness does not usher in the paroxysm. It begins with the shiving of common Intermittent. The patient is not conscious of being cold - "but to the touch he is as cold as ice." Dr. Stille explains this icy coldness following the sensation of coldness to a failure of Nature in the endeavour of reacting. These are the common symptoms of severe internal congestion. Liquids that are taken are frequently rejected. At times however cold drinks are eagerly taken and retained. The mind is usually clear. The patient does not perceive his danger. When there is not a fatal termination reaction is very slow. At any time a new paroxysm may come on

and destroy the patient. Hence we may see the need of proper treatment at the proper time. There is what is known as the Central type. The Brain may be over excited or depressed, giving rise to the Delirious and Comatose varieties. In the Comatose we have all the symptoms of extreme depression. These may come on rapidly or slowly. After a variable time sweating follows. The congestion of this variety is venous. In the Delirious form we have all the symptoms of Cerebral irritation. Headache. Pulse hard and frequent. Sensibility acute. Mind excited. Patient will talk, sing and laugh, and sometimes runs out of bed and

cavity - Râles. Moist & Dry -
"Sibilant Râles" are due to mucus
in the bronchial tubes. "Sonorous
Râles" are like the sound of snoring.
They are due to the same state of
the tubes as Sibilant are - "Crep-
itant Râles" Heard only in Pneumo-
nia: these rales are caused by the
air rushing through the smaller
bronchial tubes filled with a
viscid fluid - This Râle is heard
only in Inspiration. and is heard
when the lung is in a state of Hep-
atization - "Râle Radix." is heard
when the hepatized state of the
lung is being induced - "Sub-
Crepitant Râle - is another va-
riety - "Crackling Râles" are char-
acteristic of Tubercle. "Mucus
Râle" is found in Bronchitis -
"Cavernous Râle, sometimes called
gurgling, is caused by the bursting

of the air through the fluid
effused into the cavity of the
lung — "Metallic Tinkling" —
is a râle heard when a large
cavity is in the lung — and is caus-
ed by the air bursting through
fluid — "Friction Sounds" "Frozen
Sound" heard at the end of a
forced Expiration, caused by
the dryness of the membrane —
and is a symptom of incip-
ient ~~Pleurisy~~ Pleurisy — "Grating
sound" is a more aggravated
of the last — "Crackling Sound"
supposed to be made by a
drawing out and breaking
of threads of mucus — heard in
Pleuro Pneumonia — "Vocal
resonance" is increased by
induration of the lung from
whatever cause — "Vocal
resonance" is made weak.

it may be out of the room. Followed by coma and death. If this should not take place there is a very slow return to health.

Gastro Intestinal Variety. Severe burning gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach. This pain is very intense. The extreme agony is evinced by the patient's suffering expression. Vomiting and retching. Stools hot and dry. Sometimes the bowels are chiefly affected. Serous stools. Sometimes pure blood is discharged. Cold clammy sweat. Intable thirst. Even the breath and the tongue are cold during a severe paroxysm. If these symptoms go on collapse follows and ultimately death. Anatomical

Changes - No lesion whatever to be found. There is usually congestion - All the way in which death can be accounted for, is to suppose that there is a subtle poison acting in the system. This supposition cannot be proved - but may be relied upon from analogy - Why should there not be just as much of a poison in this disease as there is in Gout. Some go so far as to say that Urea is the poison - but this is not probable - Diagnosis - We cannot anticipate the malignant type - but we must be on the look out for it. Quinine is as much a prophylactic in these diseases as it is a curative agent when

or by any thing which softens the lung - such as Emphysema. Egophony meaning the voice of a goat is heard in Pleurisy supposed to be made by the flattening of the Bronchial tubes with slight hardening of the parenchyma of the lung with slight effusion -

Special diseases of the Respiratory organs - Inflammation of the Larynx Occurs usually in children - There is a sort of spasm in the Larynx - Called Stridulous Laryngitis - The child will go to bed apparently well - but about midnight it will wake up with a sort of spasm in the larynx - if this lasts the face will become bluish - It is due to exposure usually - This disease of the Larynx is alarming but not dangerous - This is not to

be treated heroically. Repletion not called for. Ipecac, or Alum in Molasses until free emesis is brought on. The following day a dose of Castor Oil may be given.

Spasmodic Croup. Symptoms Bluish Lips. crowing inspiration. It is not due to the enlargement of the Thymus gland pressing upon the Larynx. It is due to a peculiar irritability of the motor nerves especially those distributed to the Respiratory organs. Treatment. During the Spasm. Put ammonia to the nose. slap the back. dash cold water in the face. The main treatment is in the intermission. If due to worms. clear them out. if due to dentition. Cancel the gums. if due to disease of the

they have been once established. The history of the case will enable us to make a differential diagnosis between this disease and Cerebral Morbus. Prognosis. Always a grave one. The delirious variety is less dangerous than the other. Strabismus is a dangerous symptom. it is an evidence of effusion of either blood or serum. Dilated pupil and hiccough are dangerous symptoms. Treatment. Clinical. Venesection is beneficial in some cases. it promotes reaction. and relieves congestion. This must be practiced in the midst of the congestive stage. Care must taken as to the quantity of blood abstracted. Blood should only be

decoon from robust patients.
The cold douche is useful in
the forms - for this has
been found to bring about react-
ion - It must be used only
for a robust person - Cold
water that is to be applied to
the whole body must be of about
the temperature of 60°. After this
wrap the patient in hot blan-
kets - Quinia must be given
in full doses - larger than in
common Intermittents - The
system must be quinianized
at the time of the paroxysm -
The dose varies from gr. X - XV to ℒ X
XX gr. being looked upon as
the minimum - In the
Choleraic variety Opium
should be used in some form -
Alcoholic stimuli - do not

Brain employ counter irritation.

Croup. is acute sthenic inflammation of the Larynx. Common in Children. Begins with pain, sometimes with a chill. At length there will be a fearful spasm. blueness of the face, lips and nails. Now is heard a brazen cough. Sometimes a total loss of voice. There can no membrane nor exudation be seen. This disease usually lasts 6 days. The asthenic form. has an ash colored membrane in the throat. fever not so high. this is Diphtheria. The sthenic form is caused by cold.

Treatment. If called early to a child 5 years old bleeding is called for. leeches to the throat if the child is younger. Mustard plaster to the throat is useful. Spirit or

Alum should be used until vomiting is brought on. Small doses of Calomel and Opium.

Laryngitis. In adults. There is not generally spasm in this disease in the adult. Sometimes this disease is serious in the adult. Ushered in by a chill. muffled voice, cough and fever. There is no exudation although there maybe as much inflammation as in the child. Sometimes this becomes complicated with oedema of the Glottis. Then inspiration is very difficult. Expiration is perfectly easy. Sometimes an aneurism presses upon the Larynx and causes inflammation and maybe compounded with Laryngitis.

aid reaction - They may be used cautiously after reaction has begun - The same rules of treatment hold good in malignant Remittent fever -

Inflammation - Characterized by Pain - Heat - Redness & Swelling - A pain in the skin may be itching, pricking or burning it is the same in the mucous membranes - In serous membranes it is rending or tearing - In fibrous tissue it is throbbing - Pain undergoes exacerbation at night - Pressure increases pain - All functional action augments pain - A dull pain in the head is often a symptom of inflammation of the white substance

of the Brain - when the inflam
mation is in the meninges - the
pain is acute - it is also acute
when it affects the Peritoneu
um - When pain exists in
the abdomen a depressed
condition is noticed - when
the pain is in the chest we
notice an excited state with
a bright eye - Heat is the
direct effect of
The nervous condition has
much to do with the heat.
Redness. Apt to be irregular
in fibrous tissues - A purpl
ish redness is due to venous
congestion - In the more
active true inflammations
The red or livid hue - is due
to arterial blood - Effus
ed blood makes a red =

The danger in the simple form ~~the~~ is but slight. Sometimes purulent matter is found, which is refey, if this is thrown off the patient is temporally relieved - but the abscess may not yet be fully discharged, and the symptoms of asphyxia will return. Treatment. In the simple form very little treatment is called for. In the more serious forms it is sometimes well to draw blood or at any rate to apply leeches - a blister may be applied over the Larynx and he dressed with small portions of Morphia - an emetic may sometimes be beneficial and may serve to burst the abscess -

Tubercular Laryngitis - Is very painful, increased by pressure, the voice is muffled, & some-

times entirely lost.
Syphilitic Laryngitis - The pus in this form is very offensive, owing to necrosis of the Thyroid Cartilage. This affection is cured in medical relief - by the careful use of Mercury. The inhalation of Iodine or the Balsam of Copaiba - Tubercular Laryngitis can be treated only with the hopes of palliation Iron and its preparations may be used.

Bronchitis - In its light form called Catarrh - Treatment - A good drink of Whisky on going to bed - Dover's Powders grx on going to bed and a warm foot bath is probably the best treatment - If the nose becomes stopped up a

nus which has an abrupt termination. In inflammation of the Cornea vessels are observed and in the membrane covering it. Redness. This the first sign to appear, and the last to go off. Swelling. Due to the augmentation in quantity of the blood in the part. and to the fact that exudation has taken place out of the vessels. This effusion is not merely of serum. there are certain organizable materials. In Parenchymatous organs. this effusion is retained. When effusion takes place upon mucous membranes it is discharged outside of the body. In commencing Inflammation of mucous membranes we

reduce dryness - subsequently there is an augmented secretion - In the mildest forms this increased secretion lasts but a very short time - Not only is the proper secretion poured out, but serum and albumen with salts and organizable materials are mixed - having come from the blood - This may become organized and form false membranes - In some effusions (most generally passive) the liquid is little more than water - In the active variety the effusion is likely to become organized. When the effusion is chiefly watery it is apt to terminate in pus - When organizable it is likely to be -

pinch of powdered Cubebs may be used several times a day — Sometimes the attack is very severe — ushered in by a chill — severe headache — pain in the chest, cough — glairy mucus expectoration — In children the brain symptoms often complicate this disease — they do not expectorate — and they are apt to slip a good deal through their Bronchial attack — Catarrhal Influenza — is epidemic — and admission — we must give diuretics, diaphoretics and mild laxatives, but we must be careful not to weaken our patient — In the Scrofulous form of Bronchitis a plug will sometimes stop up one of the tubes, and auscultation of the lungs and percussion will make it seem

that Phlegm is present - but in a few days the hardened matter which acted as a plug will be discharged and the child will be greatly relieved - Bronchitis when it occurs in the aged and in the very young is a dangerous disease - Treatment infrequently in the vigorous subject we may bleed as the arm - Topical bleeding is always useful - Brisk purges of a saline character - Mild antiphlogistic treatment - Emetics. In young subjects we must use emetics, as they do not expectorate, and they would suffocate -

℞ Calomel gr j
Potas. Nit gr viij
Pulv. Doveri gr iv
M - et div. in pulveres viij

com formed into false mem-
brane. When this form in closed
cavities they are apt to be upon
opposed faces. Blood may be
effused. This is not an exudat-
ion - but is a haemorrhage -
The coloring matter of the blood
may be effused without the
rupture of the blood vessels -
Inflammations of mucous mem-
branes do not show a much
increased quantity of fibrine.
In Pneumonia we have a
great increase of fibrine. In
Pleurisy we also have a great
increase of it. In Peritonitis -
when we have a very large
serous membrane inflammed
we have but a very little in-
crease in the quantity of fibrine.
The development of fibrine fol

lows the development of the local symptoms. Fibrine is an excrementitious substance which is to be removed from the system by the Kidneys. Little or no fibrine is found in chyme or chyle. These substances are the very producers of the blood, and as the blood increases in age it increases in fibrine this seems to show that it is an effete material. It is found to be in less proportion in the healthy than in the unhealthy individual. In parenchymatous organs inflammation spreads in all directions, first from the part first attacked. Mechanism of Inflammation. The first effect of an irritant is

S. every 3 or 4 hours — Dr. Pepper says he is very partial to this prescription for Children —

Chronic Bronchitis — We usually have dullness on percussion — but if Emphysema be present we will have increased resonance — The skin diseases sometimes when apparently cured bring on Bronchitis of a chronic character — Patients of dust getting into the bronchial tubes often cause this disease — We have not Haemoptysis in this disease as we have in Phthisis — The sputum is often horribly offensive, ? we might suppose we have a case of Gangrenous ulceration of the lung but this would not be of so long a duration as Ch. Bronchitis, and B. would be on both sides of the chest. Treatment — We may use nauseating expectorants — As

must not use opium to any extent for this will stop the cough - and this must not be done - Balsam of Copaiba is often very useful in this disease - If the disease has been preceded by a skin disease - or induce if it has not we may use

℞ Fowler's Solution gtts V

S. Cath. 3 times a day -

If this disease in a Gouty patient we would use all means to invite the disease to the big toe.

<u>Whopping Cough</u> - The first stage usually lasts about 2 weeks - the second stage 4 weeks. This disease occuring in one of a tubercular diathesis is dangerous, for it is apt to bring on the disease. The severe cough may cause

to make the vessels contract - and the blood flow through them more rapidly - Next follows relaxation - and the vessels become distended - and more and more enlarged than they were even in the normal condition. The corpuscles become packed in the vessels and the propelling influence of the heart still urging the blood oscillates - and at length becomes stagnant - The exudation consists of all but the red corpuscles - it escapes into the intercellular substance - The contraction of the blood vessels under an irritant is due to nervous influence or force - Redness or heat alone or combined are not inflammation - neither

is Pain inflammation - nor is the effusion of serum itself Inflammation. The only necessary symptom of inflammation is essentially active exudation and cell changes - Fibrin and the corpuscular element are the two substances in this exudation - Fibrin is incapable of a higher degree of development - but is truly an effete material - Indurated parts are more liable to disease than others - because their organization is lower - We see that an indurated lung is apt to be affected with abscess - The process of induration is a very slow one - Another termination of Inflammation is Fatty degeneration - Pus corpuscles may degenerate

emphysema of the lungs. This is a contagious disease. Dr. Pepper tells us that there is a very acid liquid in the Bronchial tubes and he believes this causes the cough.

Treatment. If very mild, care must be taken not to pass the child, and this is about all. In more aggravated cases we may use anesthetics. Belladonna Gr 1/24 or 1/30 may be used and it often proves beneficial. The Coin of Spence may be used. If convulsions complicate the case we must put cold to the head, warm to the feet, and it may be a blister to the back of the neck.

Sequela of Bronchial affections. Dilatation of the Bronchial tubes Cough. Emaciation. Oedema of the lower extremities. Purulent expectoration. Hectic fever. This is

sumbles Phthisis very much - but may be distinguished generally - The emaciation is greater in Consumption, the Hectic is more marked - the expectoration is not so copious nor as purulent - Treatment - Balsam of Copaiva Catechu - Preparations of Iron - Tinct of Bark - Cod Liver Oil -

Emphysema of the Lungs - Dilatations of the air cells - Usually chronic - The vocal fremitus and resonance are diminished - Dilatation of the right side of the Heart is apt to attend Emphysema

Treatment - In the Chronic form we should employ Tonics - When acute - Morphia -

break up, dissolve and form into fat. Clots may form in the heart or larger vessels. These clots may undergo fatty degeneration. This degeneration may begin in the middle of the clot and break it up. when the parts will be hurried on in the circulation. and may stop up certain vessels causing death. Suppuration is another termination of Inflammation. Pus is not homogeneous. but the homogeneous liquid contains pus corpuscles which are granular. These cells are nucleated. The nuclei develop and burst the cell wall. each one forming a new pus cell. Pus may form wherever connective tissue exists. Its formation during in

flammation is ushered in by a rigor or chill - The pus in these circumstances is not a pathological action - but it acts as a protective agent - This pus which is normally bland may become acid and a corrosive irritant - In healthy pus is more liquid than Laudable - Healthy pus entering the blood is not injurious - but ichorous pus which has mixed with it decomposing matter is injurious - Pus proceeds in the direction of least resistance - This explains its burrowing - Pus collects in an abscess and at length is discharged - when the opposite walls of the cavity cohere - or else the corpuscles break up and the liquid becomes thinned

Acute Fibrous Pneumonia, in the Adult.
Frequently ushered in by a chill followed by fever. The pain in this disease is not usually severe. The expectoration is at first glaring mucus. soon it becomes rusty and extremely tenacious. sometimes it is yellowish or greenish. The respiration is usually accelerated. The pulse is full & not very frequent. There is a purplish color of the cheeks which is characteristic. At the early stage we have weak respiration on auscultation now there may be a mucus râle. Later we will have length ened respiratory sound. dullness on percussion. Now we have the crepitant râle. If after this we have the râle redux we may look for convo

lesence - If there be abscess in the lung we will have Cavernous respiration and gurgling - In the young and aged this disease is very fatal - Pneumonia is more common in the right than in the left lung - This disease generally lasts some two weeks - Oedema of the lungs may be mistaken for Pneumonia - But it should be remembered that in Oedema the disease affects both sides, and there is no fever - In Pleurisy we have no expectoration, a cordy quick pulse - great pain - These signs would mark the difference between these two diseases - In the eruptive diseases the patient is like=

and is absorbed. Ulceration is another ending of Inflammation. Differs from Suppuration chiefly in affecting a different and deeper strata. The loss made by ulcerat in must be made up by granulation. Other tissue coming in contact with an ulcerated part may adhere to it. Gangrene is another termination. Gangrene is different from Sphacelus. Sphacelus is perfect death. Gangrene is most commonly caused by pressure allowing the fibrine to coagulate in the vessels & as a consequence an insufficient supply of nutriment to the part. Hypertrophy depends upon a deposit within the cellular structure. This by pressure actually causes atrophy of the function of the organ. While this is hypertro-

phy so far as sego goes. Atrophy is another result of Inflammation. This Atrophy may be due to pressure. it may be caused by a new organized structure drawing from the nutrimine which would otherwise go to the approximate organ. Theories of Inflammation. Exudation has been stated as the Essential cause of inflammation. One may be called the Cellular Theory. it is presupposed that every where there exists a blastema. in which granules float. which are organizable. Ulceration depends upon the thickness of the epithelium superimposed upon the part. In this theory it is believed that all tissue forming is due to a primordial cell

ly to have Pneumonia. Treatment of the Sthenic form. Antiphlogistic treatment. in combination with the judicious use of the Lancet. Saline Cathartics. Tartarized Antimony in doses from gr 1/10 to 1/30 every 2 hours. freely diluted. Ipecac is frequently our chief remedy. At the latter stages we may blister. In the Typhoid form we should stimulate from the very beginning. If there is any sign of a cavity, or gangrene we should stimulate. Sulphate of Quinine. Carbonate of Ammonia.

Pneumonia in the aged. Symptoms. Chill followed by feverish reaction. Mucus râle. Bronchial respiration, vocal resonance. Very fatal when it occurs after 70 years of age. No antiphlo

gestive treatment. Treatment
Counter irritation. Cups.
Whey —
Pneumonia in Children. Gen-
erally accompanied with
delirium. very fatal. Lob-
ular Pneumonia. likely to
follow after Rubeola.
Treatment. General bled-
ing is not called for. Cup
ping over the lungs. Mush
poultices with a little mus
tard, but no blisters. Nit. of
Potas. Dover's Powders. A
mild antiphlogistic treat
ment should be adopted.
with occasional emetics.
Sequela. Gangrene of the
lungs. This does not happen
very frequently. Accom-
panied with fever. The
Sputa is perfectly chrac.

Another theory is that there is no difference between mucus and pus cells - and that the two products differ only in the consistency of the liquid in which they are contained. This theory supposes that the pus cell is developed within the mucus cell - Prof. Stille believes that the only difference between mucus and pus cells is that the pus cell is but a young mucus cell thrown off in this condition. Pus cells are not a new formation -

The diseases which we are now to consider are local - but the general organism is more or less connected with them -

Diseases of the Larynx -

1. Epiglottis - 2. Thyroid cartilage - 3. Arytenoid cart. 4 Uvula -

Pleurisy - Symptoms - Pain - Rigor - Coldness of the extremities - Febrile reaction - Quick pulse - The pain is about the position of the nipple - And is increased by speaking, coughing and increased respiration - Physical signs - Less motion on the side affected - feeble respiration - After 24 hours dullness on percussion - When there is considerable effusion the chest will become enlarged - Heart and liver are often displaced - Pleurisy is generally caused by sudden changes of weather - If there be a tubercular tendency this is a dangerous disease - otherwise not - Pleurisy is some =

and a reduction of the calibre of the Larynx. Inflammation of the Larynx is rarely confined to that part, but usually extends. Causes. Exposure to cold when the skin is warm, and especially when it is perspirable. Irritating gases or hot vapor inhaled. Symptoms. Patient complains of tickling and uneasiness of the Larynx, due to dryness and heat. This sensation is more acute when cold air is inspired. In speaking or swallowing there is pain. The voice becomes husky and hoarse, at length the voice may be lost, due to inflammation of the vocal membranes. Sputa scanty, white and dense, in a later stage it becomes more purulent and yellowish. If the sim

ple form there are no general symp-
oms - none but a furred tong-
ue - In the severer forms
the voice is barking - more
hoarse - difficulty of breathing
since as if there was a foreign
body in the throat - Pain in the
breast - due to the fatigue of the
Pectoral muscles - This is more
marked in children than in
adults - Venous congestion of
the face - lips blue - Dispnoea
which is paroxysmal - Mind
sluggish and there may be
coma - if there is a tendency
to convulsions, these may take
place - When recovery follows
the alteration of the voice is the last
symptom to disappear - In the
severer cases death is as frequent
as recovery - Diagnosis

times very local - affecting the diaphragm - then we will have hiccough - extreme pain and sometimes delirium -
<u>Treatment</u> - Mildly Antiphlogistic - Saline cathartics - Opium - When it has ended in effusion, employ diuretics and diaphoretics - Effervescing draught - Spiritus Mindereri - Tapping may be resorted to as a last expedient.
<u>Chronic Pleurisy</u> - a mere continuation of the symptoms found in acute Pleurisy, connected sometimes with a little Hectic flush - Night sweats - The undiseased lung takes on supplemental action - Pus is effused, and at length de-

through the Bronchial tubes, and the patient will throw it off. At other times the Pus will burrough through the intercostal spaces —

<u>Treatment</u> The chest maybe tapped when there is ample reason to believe that Pus is present. all of it should not be withdrawn at once.

Pleurisy with Tubercle is a more common disease.

<u>Treatment</u> is the same as that for Phthisis. Cod Liver oil Preparations of Iron.

<u>Pneumothorax</u> A common disease. Tubercular ulceration is the common cause of this disease. This most generally occurs in the Axillary regions. and on

A Laryngoscope should be used if possible. Treatment It is well to give an emetic of Ipecac to children. Ordinary remedies. foot bath. Mucilaginous drinks. Inhalation of the vapor of water. Opiates to relieve the cough. In the more severe forms the treatment must be more vigorous. In a robust patient with panting breathing and a glassy eye especially in adults we must bleed. Tracheotomy. Empty the stomach thoroughly by a full dose of Ipecac. Keep up the secretion impression. Tartar Emetic may be used. Keep the patient on the verge of nausea. A Blister in the neighborhood of the Larynx. Allowed only to produce a serous evacuation. Keep

it on for about an hour.
Mercurial may be used perdiuously. It is advisable here it because it is apparently the best remedy for the active formation of false membranes. It should be given by rubbing the Mercurial ointment upon the axilla and over the neck and upon a blistered surface. Nitrate of silver in a strong solution has been applied to the inside of the Larynx. This in certain cases is useful. If used it should be employed when the symptoms are becoming dangerous. A solution of the strength of grs X to ℥ X to the ℥i is sufficient. Inflammation of the Epiglottis. This interferes with respiration

is very tympanitic - The dis-
tension is often very great -
The voice has a metallic tinkle -
Respiration is amphoric - <u>Treat-
ment</u> - Full dose of Opium - Tapping
the chest in this disease is not
advisable - There is a variety
called by some True Pneumo-
thorax because the air is gen-
erated in the cavity of the
Pleura - caused by the decom-
position of the pus, generating
Sulphuretted Hydrogen -

<u>Phthisis</u> - <u>Consumption</u> - Divided
into 3 stages - Tubercular gen-
eration - Tubercular softening -
Tubercular excavation - Symp-
toms of the first stage - Pallid
face - slight cough - shade of
Hectic irritation - Glairy mu-
cus expectoration - Hac =

moptysis - Slight loss of strength - In the female there is an arrest of the Catamenia - The ends of the fingers are frequently enlarged - At evening there is often exhilaration, and in the morning, depression - The motion of the walls of the chest will be diminished. The expectoration plentiful - Expiration slightly prolonged - The percussion will be rather dull - Second stage - Expectoration grumous and yellow - Hectic fever now more marked. Night sweats - Vocal resonance - Increased vocal fremitus - Crackling - Falling in of a part of the chest. Percussion dull - Third

ance with the act of deglutition.
This affection is peculiar as being often very rapidly developed.
The symptoms are much the same as those of Laryngitis. Croupal Same as those for Laryngitis.
Spasmodic Laryngitis. Spasmodic Croup. Shrill barking croaking cough. connection with catarrhal symptoms. In the simple form never fatal. There are two elements the inflammatory and the spasmodic. Spasmodic Croup. Most common from the 2nd to the 7th year. sometimes lasting until puberty. but does not occur often that. The exciting causes are exposure to cold once dampness. Bare neck does not predispose to this disease but is a precautionary

Cerns on suddenly in the small hours of the night - wake up with a brassy cough - Between the spasms there is evident pain - The period of remission is of uncertain duration - It is very frequent that there shall be a recurrence of the attack for several nights - but in the intervals the voice is hoarse but otherwise the patient seems perfectly well - In the milder cases the spasmodic element predominates - In the severer cases the inflammatory element is more strongly marked - In all fevers there are exacerbations - Prognosis - In the cases of strong children this is very favorable - Nobody ever died of Croup alone - because as soon as death approach

stage. Hectic fever more marked. Rapid pulse Amphoric respiration. Sometimes remissions take place expectoration ceases, and it seems that the patient is well. but sooner or later fresh tubercular ulceration takes place. and all previous symptoms reappear. Sometimes the disease may be latent. Acute Tuberculosis is apt to occur in the female at the age of Puberty. Black Phthisis. a disease spoken of as common among the coal workers in Europe. Dr. Pepper says he has never met with a case of it. The diagnosis of Phthisis is generally easily made. Dyspepsia is sometimes mistaken for incipient

Phthisis. Consumption is often cured in the early stage. It is "very rarely" cured in the ulcerative stage. The disease often ceases, and seems cured sometimes for months. The case is more favorable if caused by disregard to the laws of health, but is very unfavorable if there be an hereditary tendency. It is also more dangerous if there is a tendency to haemoptysis. Inflammation, Pneumonia, Bronchitis will be likely to bring on Consumption if there is a Tubercular diathesis. There is often a fatty degeneration of the liver in combination with Phthisis, this is especially frequent

as the spasm is relaxed and air enters the lungs and the patient revives - but in all cases where death occurs it is from pneumonia closely caused by inflammation - Treatment - Warm Bath - Hot pediluvia - Opium in sufficient dose to cause narcosis It also depresses which depression is useful - In the case of a robust child having a severe attack Tartar emetic may be given in very small dose often repeated - given in large enough quantities to keep up a continued state of nausea - Asafoetida has been used by some and apparently with success - this is useful in the case of weak children - In cases of children who are robust and who have

a decider predominance to the inflammatory element. Calomel may also be used when the inflammatory element is strongly marked. When it occurs night after night the calomel may be given in fractional doses during the interval. No excitement should be allowed. Baths should be avoided & the child should be kept still. and when there is dyspnoea we should give him something to hold on to for this aids him in respiration.

Laryngismus Stridulus. Spasm of the Glottis. Prominent eyes. color severe. head bent back. extended hands and flexed thumbs. in the middle of the palms. This disease

in the female. Treatment.
This is particularly Hygienic & bracing. All depressing influences must be discarded.
Is there any medicine that will cure Tubercle? Mercury was supposed to cure Consumption, but it is in fact injurious. The preparations of Iron are beneficial. Cod Liver oil will prolong life and improve the case, but it will not cure the Tubercle. This oil contains Bile, Iodine, Bromine and other useful substances. The Phosphates of Lime & Soda sometimes have to be combined with the oil in order to make a preparation that certain patients can retain. Alcoholic Stimulation, in moderate quantities is very useful. It pre=

vents destructive assimilation. The Syrups of Phosphate of Lime and Soda are useful. Palliative treatment. Cough never give nauseating cough mixtures. Morphia may be used. Diarrhoea. must be checked. This may be done by Tannic acid, or Acetate of Lead and the like. Hectic fever. This does not demand an antiphlogistic plan. but tonics and nutritious diet. Haemoptysis. Perfect rest. Dec. Tur. pentine. Fistula in Ano. Is generally useful. and should not be cured. it acts as a derivative. Sea voyages are useful if the patient can take on

is unconnected with inflammation. This paroxysm lasts generally for a few minutes and then the child bursts out crying and soon returns to play again. The paroxysm generally occurs at long intervals. like Epilepsy and other nervous diseases. They may occur only once a year and at other times in the very worst varieties there are many during the 24 hours. When death occurs it is from Coma or Suffocation. Enlargement of the Thyroid or Cervical glands have been supposed to cause the disease. as also an injury between the two sides of the heart

Treatment Varied as to meet the cause of the disturbance.

In a great majority of cases cannot be discovered, unless a post mortem examination be made. Change of air is useful by giving tone to the nervous system - and thus preventing this disease reflex action - Valerian - Oxide of Zinc - During the fit be careful not to do too much. Tickle the fauces - and thereby cause an other reflex action - the may relieve the fit.

Pure Croup - Pseudomembranous Laryngitis - Characterized by an exudation of Albumen & Fibrine into the Larynx - Generally affects children - or latter to the 7th year - Exciting causes are the same as those bringing on the other forms of Laryngitis - There are also

without undergoing sea sick-
ness. Extreme cold or excessiv
ly warm climates are not de-
sirable for Consumptives.
But a temperate, equable climate
may do much good.

<u>Pulmonary Apoplexy</u>. Sympt-
oms. Bloody sputa. Bronch-
ial respiration. Dullness on
percussion. Has been produc-
ed by severe mental emotions
Usually due to disease of the
Heart. Pulmonary Apoplexy,
per se, is not so very danger-
ous, but as it almost always
indicates disease of the heart,
it is regarded as serious.
<u>Treatment</u>. Arterial sedatives,
Emetic doses of Tartarized An-
timony. If the hemorrhage be
profuse the vegitable astrin

gents - In fact an anti-
phlogistic treatment -

Cancer of the Lungs. Peculiar dullness on percussion - Bronchial respiration and Bronchial resonance of the voice form symptoms - These symptoms would not amount to much without a cancerous cachexia - The most common place for Cancer is in the Mediastinum - This cancer sometimes presses on the blood vessels and it may thus resemble Aneurism - but the cancerous cachexia would direct our diagnosis - The Prognosis of Cancer is necessari-

Epidemic causes which are Rare
nothing. Occurs oftener in damp
than in dry atmospheres - frequent
also when the child is confined
to close and ill ventilated
rooms - Anatomical Character
of Pseudomembranous Croup -
A Yellowish white deposit upon
the mucous membrane of the Lar=
ynx - Consists of albumen and
fibrine mixed with epithelial cells.
May be deposited in spots - may be
yellowish - white or streaked with
blood - may be thin as tissue paper
or as thick as buckskin - may be
soft and fill the whole tube or
may be hard and moist - gen
erally adherent to the mucous
membrane - the outer part is the
firmest - while the adherent sur
face may be almost or quite

liquid. Now if we can find a medicine which will favor the exploring in fever in reflection. The extinction of this membrane is a result of the growth of the blood. This false membrane may be formed in any respiratory. The exudation in pneumonia is a healthy condition. The mucous membrane is never swollen for it is relieved by the exudation. The bronchia are filled with a more purulent matter which has come from the larynx. Pneumonia may complicate this affection. May be bad empty zone in the anterior part of the lungs due to the coughing of the air into the lung into time which is enough to pass through the larynx. Death may end

ly fatal.

Asthma - Difficulty of breathing - tough expectoration - Sometimes due to congestion - if so it can be cured - but if due to organic disease of the lungs or heart it is incurable - Most frequently occurs in the early morning - Treatment - When due to congestion - Dry cupping - Diuretics - When nervous - Hyoscyamus - Smoking Stramonium leaves - Lobelia - If Paralytic - dashing cold water in the face - In the intervals we must fortify the nervous system - by diet - Exercise - preparations of Bark -

Diseases of the Heart - The

size of the heart, in breath, it about as large as the fist of the individual - Dr. Pepper believes that the systole causes the "Impulse" - The first sound is either called the Systolic sound - or the Impulse sound - The second sound is called the Diastolic sound - or the "superior sound - The Bellows sound may be single or double - Depends upon deficiency of the valves usually - The "Saw sound" generally double - but may be single - Due to cartilaginous degeneration of the valves - and regurgitation - Mytral disease is heard best at the apex - Aortic disease is heard

generally from Asphyxia - but may
also be from Asthma - Many
the symptoms may be numer-
ated - Catarrh - Lethargy indispo-
sed to play - in a few days the
face becomes more swollen
and the cough is more smothered
than coughs are general -
Inspiration becomes wheezing -
Breathing embarrassed - feature
horribly anxious - countenance
haggard gasping for breath -
Vomiting - Epistaxis apt to occur
Hands and feet become cold -
Stupor - dullness - Sometimes by
coughing or vomiting a portion
of the false membrane is expelled
and the symptoms subside -
It is probable that this will be
referred and death follow pre-
ceded by a slight convulsion -

when recovery takes place the
symptoms subside slowly —
It will only remain an
chronic for several — Prognosis.
One half of all those at
tacked with Sporadic Croup die —
Complications and the amount
and thickness of the Exudation
have an influence upon the
Prognosis — Early treatment
is very desirable — Diagnosis —
Differs from Laryngitis in not
having an exudation — If the false
membranes begins in the fauces
the differential diagnosis
can be easily made — but if not
without this is some of the false
membrane expelled this is not
sign which would enable one
to make a differential diag
nosis — In membranous croup

most distinctly at the upper part of the sternum. The sounds of the heart are sometimes connected with fremitus. A Pericardial disease will appear nearer the surface than an endocardiac affection. Valvular disease is more connected with the action of the heart, that is it is heard at the time of the contraction or dilitation.

<u>Special diseases of the Heart.</u>

<u>Hypertrophy.</u> Simple Hypertrophy is not a very common disease. <u>Concentric Hypertrophy.</u> In this state the walls of the heart are thickened and the cavities are small. It is an uncommon disease. When this affec-

tion be present the pulse will be quick and cordy. Eccentric Hypertrophy - sometimes called Hypertrophy with dilitation - The walls are thickened and the cavities are enlarged - Symptoms - Tendency to congestions - Epistaxis - Dropsy - Congestion of the Kidneys - Pulse full and bounding - Ringing in the ears - Headaches - Increased dullness on percussion - Sounds prolonged - Causes - Increased nutrition, and exercise of the organ - Thus exercise - use of stimuli - protracted speaking - eating of highly nutritious food - It may be caused by Emphysema

the voice is whispering - if there is any expectoration it is of false membrane - the spasm

Spasmodic — Membranous,
Sputa mucus — Sputa membranous
Fever slight - — Fever high
No inflammation of the fauces - Reached
Last for only a few minutes - Several days
Shoulders separated during Coughing -
the spasm subsides

The inflammation of membranous croup is thence as of a low grade - Treatment - Antiphlogistic plan not called for - Emetics from the only treatment that has been attended with success. They expel the obstructions to respiration - and thus remove the cause of disease - The Antimonial Emetics depress and deplete as well as vomit - Most poe-

gen. The mechanical Emetics
object to the antimonials.
Sulphate of Copper in the dose of
from grs. j. to iv or it may be
larger is probably the safest
emetic that can be used. The
Sulphate of Mercury (Turpeth
mineral) may be used in salt
or less quantities. Alum may
be used but the objection to it
is that it must be given in
very large doses. it produces
no nausea. When Mercury
is used it must be given
by inunction for when given by
the mouth it is liable to cause
ulceration of the fauces. Mercury
is not employed should be
given from the start. Dose
gr. j every 2 hours. Sum Lax
better gr. 1/2. every hour. Local

or Aneurism of the Aorta.

Treatment. If caused by Emphysema or Aneurism we can only palliate. If caused by indiscretion in diet we must remove the cause. Alcoholic Stimuli must be discarded.

Palpitation. The action of the heart would be weakened. If the disease affected the right side we would have Cyanosis. If the left the systemic circulation would be affected. The pulse wd. be weakened. Nervous palpitation may be mistaken for this disease.

Causes. Emphysema, Aneurism, or indeed any

tion - connected with a lack of proper nutrition

Treatment - When due to impaired nutrition the use of Iron, Quina and nutritious diet - Don't deplete or use Digitalis -

Valvular diseases of the Heart - If the Mitral valve be roughened on its annular aspect we would have a roughened sound at the diastole - When the Mitral valves are either insufficient or ossified we would have the sawing sound and regurgitation. The same would be true if there was disease of the aortic valves - Treatment - But

applications have been used - Muriatic Acid and Nitrate of Silver - These are worse than useless they cannot prevent the formation of the false membrane - A Blister is sometimes used to the front of the neck but they are not worth much. Sinapisms to the back of the neck and Pendulum may be used. When the patient becomes weakened give iron wine - milk punch &c - and the best employment to the very last moment of life. For the membrane may be removed and life saved. Touching to the extension of Croup is altogether unnecessary - but as an adjunct means it is useful - If on an average we are successful upon in this way 9 out

It should not be used as a
last resort - further the nature
the operation nor any thing
else can save the patient -

Diphtheria - An infectious
contagious disease locally characterized by the formation of
false membranes generally
upon the fauces and the larynx - This membrane may
form on any mucous surface
but is an accident that it
is not a local disease -
The mucous membrane be
comes reddened and the
sub mucous membrane
congested - The membrane
consists of epithelial cell
exudation corpuscles fibrine
and fibrin - Syp

employment of Drugs. The mode of living is the point to be enjoined upon. Avoid severe exercise. Shun stimulants.

Pericarditis. Often comes on with a chill. difficulty of breathing. Grazing sound; after a friction sound. dullness on percussion. There is very little or no danger in the acute stage of this disease. But if the Pericardium becomes adherent to the heart it is very likely to cause Hypertrophy. Pericarditis is usually caused by Rheumatic Inflammation

Treatment. Thick antiphlogistic plan. Cups. dry or cut. Blisters. Calomel an Opium. In Tubercular Pericarditis no antiphlogis

the treatment - Cod liver oil - Iron - Endocarditis - Rheumatism is usually the cause of this disease - Prognosis - Unfavorable - because it is almost certain, especially in the adult, to destroy the valves - Treatment - the same as that for Pericarditis -

Aneurism - The aorta is apt to become dilated, we would then have a jerking pulse - difficulty of breathing - In true aneurism the lining membrane of the artery is continuous with the sac - dullness on percussion - Rasping sound - Thrill In false Aneurism the

phrois. Poor loss of appetite — a little difficulty of swallowing — The throat will be not seen to be of a duskey red — White patches are generally found upon the tonsils. There is very generally swelling of the Sub maxillary Glands — The disease may go on gradually or also have the Croupous variety — In this the pain is high and difficulty in swallowing from the outset — On examining the pharynx we see a yellowish deposit all over the surface — There is some or less Dyspnoea — Suffocation in many fatal cases. There is no the pain — worse than the latter — Fatal termination Comes on suddenly as most

malignant disease. Imperfect chill imperfect reaction. Swelling of the Parotid and other glands. There is frequently a serous exudation. The Pharynx is covered with a serous exudation of a horrible odor. Face pale or livid. Discharge of foul matter from the mouth and nose. Diarrhoea. Diphtheria is the same as Pleudomembranous Croup but it is Epidemic and Croup is Sporadic. Prognosis. In all grades Serious. When the symptoms are chiefly confined to the pharynx the prognosis is very serious. Treatment. Tonic Stimulant. Dose gtt. V to XX

lymy and middle coats of the aorta rupture. The only disease that this could be confounded with is Cancer. but the Cancerous cachexia. and the thrill connected with the strong beating in the aneurism would make the disease distinct. Prognosis. Unfavorable. <u>Treatment</u> Bark. Iron. Enjoin perfect rest. Ergot and Lead may be used in the hopes that they will cause coagulation and thus cure the malady.

<u>Carditis</u>. Very rare disease.

Scurvy. Scorbutus. Usually preceded by more or less pain in the back. At length

a red spot will appear on any part of the body, most generally on the lower extremity. Old cicatrices open, and become livid. Hemorrhage in upon the internal organs frequently occurs. This disease is distinct from Purpura. Nodes are often found on the bones. The blood is altered. it is more or less decomposed. The succulent vegitables are antiscorbutic. Dr. Garrit, who has made extensive experiments, has come to the conclusion that the blood is lacking in Potash. he thinks that in this resides the cause of the disease. This is the probable pathology.
Treatment. This is evident

every 2 hours. with which we may associate the Chlorate of Potassa. In dispensing aqua must be used. It may be necessary to use an Emetic if so let it be a mechanical one. Cupr Sulph or Alum. The Chlorate of Potassa is supposed to carry Oxygen to the blood. If the mucous membrane stopped up it may be well to inject warm water or mucilage into the nose. Diet. Strongest nourishment. Yolks of Eggs. Brandy. Sagwila. Paralysis is a frequent one. proving that the disease is not local. Complete blindness. deafness. loss of the senses of smell. The action of the heart may be overwhelmed. Treatment

Tonic to the nervous system
Iron and Strychnia. Iron
first and subsequently
Strychnia. Iron is active still
more benefit after the blood
has been improved in health

Edema of the Glottis. Some
or Less painless constriction
a serous infiltration of the
soft mucous tissue of the Glottis
Sometimes affects the lower
extremities. This disease
is generally secondary or
primary. Pronounced cases
are those likely to take
place in the weak. Very
rare in early life. Males are
much more frequently at-
tacked than females. This is
accounted for by the fact of the

Limons - Oranges - If Haemorhages are present the acetate of Lead - and other astringents - Mercury should never be used - We should never bled or blister -

Purpura - The eruptions are small papulist - and are usually found on the lower extremities - Comes on apparently without any cause - When in bright red spots, and small and occurring in Children it is known as Purpura Simplex - When found in the aged, the spots larger - connected as it usually is in these patients with hemorrhage it is called Purpura Haemorrhagica - Comes on in summer

Usually not very dangerous
Treatment - Cupsina Com
plex - Arterial sedatives -
Digitalis - If any hemorr.
hage present - the vegetable
and mineral astringents
should be used - Nutri.
cious diet -

Hemorrhages - (in general)
are Active and Passive - The
active often occurs in the
young - The blood coagu.
lates with great promptness -
Often the sequel of Hypertro.
phy of the Heart - This
hemorrhage is generally
beneficial as it occurs in
plethoric patients, but
when it occurs in an vi.
tal organ it is dan.
gerous - Passive Hem -

matter expector. Expiration is easy
Inspiration difficult at length
impossible. Inspiration is attend
ed with a hissing whistling noise.
Cough at first at length feeble
muffled and subsequently lost.
There will be frequent involuntary
efforts at swallowing. The ap-
pearance of the patient is that
of suffocation. Pulse small &
feeble. Extremities cold. Nothing
like fever. There is a spasmodic
element more or less marked.
Prognosis. The acute attacks
generally terminate fatally in
about 48 days. Death may com-
monly or instantly. Diagnosis
often very difficult. Must
rest only by the use of sight
or touch upon the diseased
part. Might be confounded

with Croup but in this disease the cough is barking and it occurs only in Children. In acute inflammatory Laryngitis there is pain in this there is little or none. In Croup or simple Laryngitis both inspiration and expiration are difficult. The mutually when Oedema of the Glottis occurs in a complicated form it is 3/4 uncomplicated 1/2. Treatment. Moist powerful sedatives and sedatives. Depletion. Emetics. Purgatives. Calomel or Jalap or Tartar. Gamboge. or any Hydrogogue Cathartics! A large blister put over the anterior part of the neck this is among the most useful of the remedies. An

<u>morrhage</u>. Always prejudicial - May occur from a number of parts at the same time - The blood coagulates very sluggishly - We sometimes find a hemorrhagic diathesis - <u>Vicarious Hemorrhage</u> - Generally beneficial - Often occurs after the stoppage of the Catamenia - <u>Treatment</u> - If found in a young and vigorous subject it will be well to allow the loss of blood, if it be not excessive - if it does, dry cups acting as derivatives may be used - This is applicable only to Active Hemorrhage - <u>Passive Hemorrhage</u> - <u>Treatment</u> - should be immediately stopped - We may have

use Vegetable and Mineral astringents - Turpentine - Persulphate of Iron - Tannic and Gallic acid. These thin last may well be combined with opium especially in Hemorrhages of the Bowels - and lungs and any internal organ; it allays peristaltic action - and cough - Vicarious Hemorrhages should not often be prevented -

Phlebitis - Inflammation of the veins - Treatment of superficial - a mild antiphlogistic plan - it may be a few leeches - Our main hope in this disease is to uphold the

Trumpet has be supplied and used in many instances the object of which is to open the chest and the sputum evacuated. This has been successful in many cases. Should this fail the operation of Tracheotomy is a last resort. This should not be left off too long. The opening should be made into the trachea.

Chronic Pneumonia (Laryngitis). Most common in men. Certain intoxication cause it. The most common causes are Syphilis and Tuberculosis. If there be a patient free from Syphilis, cancer and Polypus suffering from Chr. Laryngitis it is almost certain that he is suffering with Tuberculosis. The al-

ces are generally superficial. In Syphilitic ulcerations the cartilage under the membrane is often affected. Chr. Laryngitis may exact a high formation without any marked symptoms. The symptoms are sometimes so slightly marked that they are wholly masked the disease that may exist in the lungs. Pain. increased particularly when the ulcerations become deep. is caused by pressure. pain very variable. voice altered. when the cordae vocales are ulcerated throughout the voice is irreparable lost. The act of respiration is generally unimpeded without the lungs have some disease. when this

vital powers - Wine - Bark -
Tinct. Ferri Chl -

Diseases of the Secretory Organs

Diseases of the Liver - Congestion of this organ may be caused by disease of the heart or lung or anything which presses upon the Cava - This must be treated differently according to the cause -

Hepatitis - The patient frequently complains of pain in the right shoulder - Generally a slightly icterode hue - Furred tongue - Loss of appetite - Pain, increased by pressure - If the inflammation be confined to the parenchyma of the organ the pain would

be slight, if confined to the serous tissue, the pain would be acute and lancinating, resembling Pleurisy. The great danger of this disease is the probable formation of an abscess. If in the course of the affection the patient had a rigor, we would have good reason to suppose that an abscess had formed. Treatment. Mildly anti-phlogistic. Calomel in small doses. Warm baths. Friction. Blisters. Chronic Hepatitis. Sometimes ends in Hepatic abscess. but this is infrequent. Cups may be used, but no general bleeding. Nitro

is the breathing is hurried. Cough
hoarse - sometimes harsh - frequent
ly spasmodic - Sputa scarcely
pathognomonic - The quantity
is very small when it comes
from the Larynx - The duration
of the Laryngitis is very variable
When due to simple mucous that
may it is readily curable - When
a consequent upon Tuberculosis
the symptoms are only suscept
ible of mitigation - Well directe
ed treatment can cure Syph
ilitic Laryngitis - The Larynx
may be supposed to be Tu
berculous if there is Hectic fe
ver - Emaciation - Dullness in
the lungs - It will be Syphilitic
when we can discover Nodes -
Copper colored spots upon
the Skin - Ulceration of the Gums

to say nothing of the Pox may
Syphilis. When the vocal
cords are particularly affect-
ed the voice will be changed
or lost. If the Larynx be the seat of ulceration there
will always be pain either
spontaneous or elicited by pres-
sure. Treatment. In simple
Chr. Laryngitis. Ascertain the cause and remove it. If
there is fatigue of voice rest & withdrawal of irritation by cau-
terization by the use of Nitrate
or Chlorid of Zinc which is better than a caustic. Astringent
gargles. Nitrate of Potash
of Silver but applied with
a long nozzle curved syringe.
In some instances there is im-
minent danger of suffocation

Muriatic Acid freely dilut-
ed - gtts X at a dose —
Treatment of Abscess of the
Liver - The medical treatment
of this affection rests mainly
in upholding the strength -
Quinea & Iron -

Cirrhosis of the Liver. At first
there will be fever and evidenc-
es of congestion - The portal
circulation is obstructed -
we therefore have Jaundice -
Dropsy - Enlargement of the
veins of the abdomen - Treat-
ment - Saline Cathartics -
Alterative doses of Calomel -
Cups - Blisters - This is appli-
cable when the disease is rheum-
ed, but when it has once
become formed it is incurable
but we can mitigate suf-

furny by employing alter
ative doses of Calomel - &
if Dropsy of the abdomen
appear we may in ex
treme cases perform the
operation of paracentesis -

Fatty Deposit in the Liver -
The Bile is still secreted, so
there is no Jaundice nor
Dropsy - Apt to occur in
"high livers -" The organ is en-
larged - Caused by the use
of alcoholic stimuli - together
with but little exercise -
Very apt to occur in females
suffering with Consumpt-
ion - Fatty degeneration is
another thing & is incurable,
it is not as common as
Fatty deposit - Treatment -
of Fatty deposit - Enforcing

in Lobelia is his chief remedy. In the weak and anemic this must be done with care. In the lymphatic circumstances Emetics will suffice. Tartar Emetic is good here. When the cough is harassing there must be entire rest of the voice. Narcotic inhalations are often useful. These may be liquid or dry in the vapor of water or as a smoke. Black Tobacco. Hyoscyamus. Stramonium. Belladonna. Cicuta are the. The Larynx is often very hyperemical. Warm inhalations of Lobelia and Camphor in the vapor of water is very useful. The fumes of Turpentine may be inhaled

when the disease is connected with Syphilis remedies employed in that affection must be used. The form is appropriately to Tubercular Laryngitis. The remedies used in Simple Chr. Laryngitis should be employed in connection with their internal medicine.
Applications of solutions of Nitrate of Silver should be thrown not less than grs. XL to the fluid ounce sometimes to LX and these should not be employed at first merely anæsthetize the affection of the Larynx and educate the patient to the application - subsequently as it may be tried into the Larynx - that is the hygienic way not the instrument

the total abstinence from Hydro Carbinaceous food.
Treatment of Fatty degeneration is entirely different. Iron. Bark. Quinia. Nutritious diet. Scrofulous Liver — resembles Fatty degeneration. This disease is uncommon in this Country. When examined under the Microscope fatty particles are found to be lacking in number. Treatment of this form of Disease of the Liver. Cod Liver Oil. Nutritious diet. Iron. Quinia. & Wine.

Amyloid. This is a starchy degeneration of the Liver.

Cancer of the Liver. This disease is most common in the aged. The Liver is generally enlarged.

ed under these circum-
stances - and we may
sometimes feel the bosil-
ated structure of the or-
gan through the abdominal
walls. This in combination
with the leaneous diath-
esis would make our
diagnosis almost cer-
tain. Treatment. Never
use Mercury - We can
only uphold the powers
of the economy - for the
disease is necessarily
fatal -

Functional disturbances
of the Liver. An excessive
flow of Bile - caused by Al-
coholic stimuli - lack of
exercise, excessive eating -
Treatment. Enforce exer-

carry it.

Diseases of the organs of the Thorax —

Diseases of the Lungs. The motive power for drawing in the air consists in the muscles attached to the ribs and the Diaphragm. Expulsion of the air is brought about by the pressure of the atmosphere — the elasticity of the walls of the chest — and lastly the contraction of the Diaphragm which is extreme. Dispnoea draws in the lower ribs. The lining membrane of the Bronchi is mucus and fibrous mixed. inside of this there is a fibrous layer. The mucus membrane of the lungs lith mucus membrane the

when an lead to compl
inflammation - fluxes and
exudation - Then is all
ulcer action taken - These organs
are therefore liable to inflammation
action - Or have a strong
muscular and therefore
or have a liability to serous
exudation - Examining diseas
by the sight - is called technically
Inspection - From it we learn
appearances of the Chest - its sig
(mis accurately by mensurat
ion) the movements of respirat
ion - In a right handed man
the right side of the Chest is
generally half an inch lar
er than the left - In cases when
the lungs contract the walls of
the chest follows it - This may
happen in cases of pneumat

cise - and for a time a strictly farinaceous diet - The opposite state, or a lack of the flow of Bile is often met with - This is frequently caused by the lack of proper kinds of diet - "Young ladies who live on tea and toast are liable to this affection

<u>Treatment</u> - Proper kinds of food - Iron -

<u>Jaundice</u> - Causes - May be separated into two grand divisions - viz - Obstruction, & Suppression of Biliary secretion Obstructions may be caused in numerous ways - gall stones - inflammation of the ducts - Suppression of Secretion is usually caused by defective nutrition, bringing about disease of the Liver

thus the bite of certain serpents causes almost immediate Jaundice by destroying the composition of the blood. A function of the Liver is to separate Cholesterine from the blood, if through disease this organ is unfitted for the elimination of this substance from the system, serious symptoms set in. For this Cholesterin being retained, is a poisonous agent to the animal economy. Prognosis. If due to cancer the disease is necessarily fatal. If however due merely to congestion the prognosis is favorable. Treatment. Treatment. This Dr. Pepper does not give

in with the Pleura which presses upon the lung and pushes it into the angle between the Spine and the ribs. The Exudation will form a fibrous membrane within the ribs and a vacuum being caused within the Thorax the air presses that side of the chest inwards. This contraction of the chest upon one side may cause curvature of the spine. If from simple inspection it is observed that there is a depression within above or below the Clavicle we may be quite sure that the apex of the lung under that Clavicle is contracted and if contracted there must be tubercle and if tubercle the patient must die. Sometimes the lower part of the Chest may

he contracted this is generally due to excessive contraction of the Diaphragm in cases of very difficult respiration.
The movements of the chest will be limited by pain. In examining the motions we may very generally tell upon what side the disease exists. If a patient presents the symptoms of any acute disease of the chest - he must not be asked upon which side the disease exists, but by simple Inspection and noticing the relative movements of the different sides.
Palpitation of the Chest is a useful mode of diagnosis - The number of respiration may be thus ascertain-

look it up in "Wood".

Gall Stones. Found in the Gall bladder in any number from 1 to 2000. Size varies. Color dark brown or lighter. Excessive use of hydro carbon acious food and alcoholic stimuli tend to the formation of Gall stones. This affection is very apt to occur in women at about the time when the Catamenia cease. Dr. Pepper says "Widows fair, fat and forty are very liable to Gall stone." This disease is not usually painful except when the stone pass into the ducts. During the passage the agony will be intense. Following the passage will be diarrhoea, and

the next day the icterodes
hue is usually seen – The
two latter symptoms will
assist us in making a
differential diagnosis be-
tween this disease and
colic – or the passage of a
Urinary Calculus – Treat-
ment – To relieve the
severe pain we may em-
ploy Ether or Opium –
The passage of the Stone
may sometimes be assist-
ed by Electricity – The
future formation of these
stones may be prevented
by proper diet – and ab-
stinence from Alcoholic
Stimuli

Splenitis – The spleen is
very liable to congestions

ed - By placing a hand on both sides of the chest and getting the patient to speak we may discover the vocal fremitus - in cases of effusion this will be interfered with - Pneumonia will increase the vocal fremitus but it will be harsher and sharper evidently the sound is conveyed by a denser medium than in health - By placing the hands into the space between the clavicle and the first rib and getting the patient to speak if there be tubercle the vocal fremitus will be much increased upon that side -
The presence of an abscess or effusion into the pleura may be detected by palpation

ation - The chest is essentially a bony box filled with air - it is therefore sonorous but if the contents become solidified there will be no resonance. Percussion with the direct flat ness - There may be many degrees between these two extremes of flatness and sonorous air. The presence of the lungs within the chest modify percussion sounds - The chest is covered with muscles in some places they are thick as others thin - where thick the sounds will be comparatively dull - where thin it will be sonorous - The upper lobes being comparatively less matrix has

and acute and chronic inflammation. In acute Splenitis the Treatment would be mildly antiphlogistic. In chronic cases we would be very careful not to employ Mercury.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Inflammation of the Kidneys. Urine scanty - high colored & has a strongly ammoniacal odor. It is infrequent for both Kidneys to be affected at the same time. For this reason we seldom have dropsy, for the other gland takes on vicarious action. This may be caused by a calculus in the pelvis of the Kidney. Treatment. Mildly antiphlogistic. Cupping

over the region of the Kidneys. Mild Laxatives - Diaphoretics - We should not apply Blisters in this affection -

<u>Albuminuria</u> - Dropsy frequently first noticed about the eyes - Still later we have general Anasarca - Diarrhoea - The urine will present albumen in it - Brain symptoms are apt to set in - Vomiting - Anemia - Coma - The Kidneys in the acute form are very greatly enlarged, and present a bosselated appearance - Differs from Nephritis by the presence of Dropsy, and also the persistant presence of a large quan

and thin very but little in
Albar the percussion sounds
will be more dull than he
is down when the lungs are
larger and the ribs more
narrow. On the Heart
the resonance will be less
marked than elsewhere.
This will be changed by In
spiration and expiration.
for in inspiration a portion
of the lung covers over the
whole but and therefore
there is a little more resonance
than there would be in
expiration. A portion of the
lung which is non resonant
must be diseased. Therefore
the dullness must be
in proportion to the degree
of solidification & effusion

Dullness may be either low or high toned. The tone is here of no importance. There is dull and low toned when is the case of Emphysema.

Percussion Sounds

Clear but low toned
- Normal. over vesicular structure
- Abnormal. when the proportion of air is excessive e.g. Emphysema & Pneumothorax

Clear and high toned.
- Normal over bronchial and large Bronchial
- Abnormal over tubercular cavities

Dull and low toned
- Normal when the coverings of the chest are thick
- Abnormal. when the lung is partially or present in air

tity of Albumen in the Urine.
Prognosis. In the early stage very favorable. Treatment. Cups, Opium. After the congestion has been removed we may employ Diuretics.

Fatty Degeneration. Is a very rare disease. but Fatty Infiltration is common. Caused by sedentary habits. abuse of alcoholic stimuli. and the pleasures of the table. Treatment. Consists in removing the causes.

Scrofulous Degeneration. Is not a very common disease. This would be Treated by the employment of Cod liver and Iron.

Gouty Kidney. So called by Todd. The urea is retained in the blood. The breath is ammoniacal. Treatment. This would consist in acting upon the several emunctories. Another name for this pathological condition, is atrophy of the Kidney. All these conditions come under the head of Bright's disease. but this is a very meaningless name. Cirrhosis of the Liver, and diseases of the heart are very apt to occur in connection with these affections of the Kidneys.

Diabetes. Is not a disease of the Kidneys, but one of the stomach.

dull but
light sound

Normal over scapula
and dorsal muscles
Abnormal when the
lung is deprived of air e.g.
hepatization; or is replaced
by liquid or solid. e.g. pleuritic
effusion; tumors

If a Percussion hammer be used an India
rubber one is the best - but the
finger is preferable to all -
When percussing a patient he
should be symmetrically placed.
it is better that he sit down
and when percussed on the
back he should bend forward
and vice versa. All percus
sion sound are measured by
a dull inspiration - and di
minished by expiration - The ham=
mer of percussion should be mov=
ed from the wrist. Percus=
sion consists in picking note

vibration the contents of the thorax even if this be made lightly nothing but that which is superficial be caused to vibrate. Thus in by gentle percussion we may ascertain the presence of diseased disease. In health the apex of the right lung rises from ½ an inch to 1 inch higher than the left lung. This has an important bearing upon the diagnosis of Phthisis. The liver rising into the hollow of the right lung modifies the percussion sound of the lower part of that lung. Percussion only shows whether or not the lung is more or less permeable to air. If percussion is dull there must

ly marked features in this disease is an excessive flow of urine. In Diabetes there is much sugar in the urine. This disease comes on slowly, soon the patient wants to drink continually. There is a dryness of the throat. This thirst is caused by the drawing off from the blood of its watery constituents. The increased quantity of sugar in the urine increases its specific gravity. The specific gravity of healthy urine is 1015 to 1020. In this disease it is sometimes increased to 1050. Emaciation is very marked, the bowels are generally constipated. This disease is very incurable. Temporary Diabetes may be

cured. This disease was form-
erly confounded with Diab-
etis, and was therefore
considered a curable di-
sease. The patient suffer-
ing from this affection is
very much disposed to
Gangrene. Therefore no op-
eration should be perform-
ed on a Diabetic patient
without it is absolutely
necessary. This disease
predisposes to the dispo-
sition of Tubercles. Pa-
tients suffering from this
affection are liable to sud-
den death. If the sug-
ar is very plentiful we
may detect it in the fol-
lowing manner. Place
in a watch glass the
suspected urine, and

either be a solid or liquid within the chest or the solidity of the lung is changed. In the case of fluid effusion into the Pleura it may be measured by percussion. By moving the patient position we may ascertain whether the dullness be caused by a solid or a fluid. If the Percussion elicits increased resonance we may safely infer either Emphysema or Pneumothorax exists. Encysted Pot sumb is an abscess of a cavity bounded by hard walls. It may be a pulmonary cavity or it may be situated over a large Bronchus. Fibrous cellulitis medicate and immediate. Prognosis is here a quite plain

Must isolate the different sounds heard - Never auscult with the head lower than the shoulders for the rush of blood to the brain initiates with the sense of hearing. Put well to auscultate upon the naked chest. The muscular sounds may be heard in some muscular individuals - Direct the patient or better - show him how to breathe - the must be easy & natural - Object of auscultation - To hear the sounds of the chest and to reason from them what is the condition of the conveying medium - As the air passes in the lung it produces 2 sounds - One in the Bronchic another in the vesicular structure

evaporate it over a spirit lamp, the sugar will then be found on the glass, generally in the form of a sort of molasses. Fitting coffee's test will detect the sugar when it is in small quantities. This disease is hereditary. Excess in the pleasures of the table, abuse of tobacco, the eating of much sugar, are all causes of this disease. Disordered primary assimilation is the cause of this disease, in nine cases out of ten, Dr. Pepper thinks. Treatment. Enforce an animal diet. Remove the causes. Alkalies. Rennet. Yeast has been used by Dr. Wood. Opium as a palliative to the excessive dry=

ness of the skin - and to di-
minish nervous irritation.
Vermicelli - Macaroni -
Cabbage - Celery - Chicken
Salad may be allowed -
Burgandy wine or diluted
Brandy are useful - Butter
Milk tends to fermentation
and is therefore beneficial
Change of Climate -

<u>Diuresis</u> - Persistant and
continued flow of water -
Thirst - inordinate appe-
tite - The specific gravity
is low - sometimes 1002 -
There is no Sugar in the
Urine - The cause of the
low specific gravity is the
scanty quantity of Urea -
This disease is caused by
loading the system with

muscular respiration caused by the air passing in and out of the lung vesicle - is smooth and busy. Bronchial respiration - the Inspiratory murmur is longer & little than the Expiratory - is heard at the roots of the lungs - and also at the summit of the right lung. If however the Br. Respiration at this point be much increased abnormally so - we may be sure that the lung is partially or wholly solidified - In Emphysema the Resp. vesicle is almost wholly Diaphragmatic - thus the Inspiratory murmur is not much marked - The Inspiratory murmur is obtuse & shrill & "puerile" in old age it is

reduced. In females the inspiratory murmur is shorter than in males. The reason is their respiration is more active. Females are also more nervous and therefore are exciting the sympathetic causes more rapid respiration. If the stethoscope be placed over the larynx and the patient speak the words will be transmitted to the ear clearly. If it be put over the vesicular structure the voice is "broken up into a thousand parts." But if the lung be solidified from any cause the voice will be conveyed distinctly to the ear. This is sometimes called Bronchophony.

hydro carbonaceous food. It must then be treated as Dyspepsia.

Dropsy. It is well known that dropsy is frequently relieved spontaneously by Diarrhoea, diuresis or diaphoresis. Therefore we can have some clue as to how we should generally treat this affection. Treatment. It is sometimes well to bleed, Diaphoretics, diuretics, and hydragogue cathartics.

Diseases of the Skin. These diseases are nearly always complicated by constitutional disturbance. Diagnosing of these affections is very difficult. The surest way is to do it by exclu

ion. In acute skin diseases we sometimes have to use the lancet, but this is rare. In the acute form we should use a mildly antiphlogistic plan of treatment. Diaphoretics, diuretics. In the chronic form we should employ Tonics. Arsenic is more or less a specific in the treatment of these affections. It should however never be given in the acute stage. Fowler's Solution gtts v in a little water, immediately after meals is the proper way to employ this remedy. Donovan's Solution is also a very good preparation to use in the treatment of Skin diseases. The dose of it is the same

The resonance of the voice called "vocal resonance" is marked in the male - very little so in the female - Diseases affecting the breathing sounds - their pecuiar symptoms of the condition of the organs which produce them - In some diseases we have new sounds generated - The natural respiration may be altered by an increase in its intensity - in rythm - in quantity -

Respiration Murmur -

In Intensity { Exaggerated -
Low
Absent

In rythm { Lengthening
Interval between inspiration and expiration lengthened or shortened
Relation of inspiration and expiration in altered

In Quality { Harsh
Blowing
Cavernous
Amphoric
Metallic

The intensity may be caused from a number of conditions — if anything interfere with the action of one lung the other can take on supplementary action and is thus put to much or exaggerated — This may be heard in both lungs during great excitement — The respiratory action in Pneumonia respiration is increased in length. Feeble respiration may be caused by an distention of the vesicles as in Emphysema — in Extreme cases the respiratory murmur will not be heard or

as that of Arsenic. Cod liver oil is frequently beneficial as a remedy in cutaneous affections when chronic. It acts by improving the nutrition. Dr. Pepper does not think much of Vulcanura (Bitter Sweet) as a remedy in these affections. With regard to local treatment. Never use stimulating applications in the acute stage. Baths are very useful as a remedy. These baths may be medicated either with Sulphur. Alkalies Mucilage, etc. Ointments are beneficial. Benzoin gtt x added to every ℥ of the ointment employed, prevents its oxidizing and becoming rancid. Tar ointment is very useful.

Erythema - meaning blush - unattended by a fever — Often the result of gastric irritation - Often of a temporary character - coming and going - Treatment - Does not generally require any. Dressing the parts with flour is sometimes useful - Several varieties are described -

Roseola - called so from its rosy color - Sometimes called "false measles" - Scarlatina and Rubeola are contagious, and are complicated with catarrhal disorder and may thus be distinguished from Roseola - Treatment - Little needed - Magnesia

Urticaria - Nettle-Rash - This er-

al - it will be caused by the deposit of Lubricating bodies in the Trachea - Paradoxical cough - Oedema of the Glottis will cause Stridulous respiratory murmur - Effusion or Gas in the Pleura - Tumors in the Mediastinum will cause a like condition - The rythm may be altered - It may be jerking - The most common change in the rhythm of the Expiratory Sound - The respiration may be altered in Quality - The most important alteration in Quality is the Blowing or Bronchial Sound - It is an evidence of Solidification of the lung which carries the bronchial respiration to the ear - There may be very

perceptible grade of solidification. Harsh respiration is a lower degree of Bronchial or Blowing respiration. Cavernous Respiration is caused by the air entering a hollow in the lung. It may be amphoric or metallic. There are what are called adventitious sounds, or Ronchi. The sounds wrong, and are dry, are caused by the air passing through a thick secretion in the tubes and the movements of the air which is respiration. There are two kinds of Ronchi sonorous and sibilant, or whistling. The sonorous Rhonchi are produced in the larger tubes it is low and snoring.

ption is frequently followed by gastric disturbance. It itches extremely. Treatment. Magnesia. Diluted lemon juice may be used as a local application. Frequently a narcotic dose must be given at night.

Papular eruption. Lichen is the type of this sort of eruption. It sometimes becomes chronic, it then loses its papules. Causes. Usually due to some constitutional vice such as a gouty diathesis. Sometimes brought on by the friction of red flannel. Treatment. If a gouty diathesis be suspected. Lemon juice. Colchicum. If due to disordered menstruation, the various emmenagogues may be em-

ployed. In the Chronic stage Tonics must be mostly relied upon.

<u>Strophulus</u> Generally due to improper nutrition. <u>Treatment</u> Refrigerant diaphoretics. mild laxatives. Lance the gums.

<u>Prurigo</u>. Intense itching. Usually occurs on the back. Caused by a want of cleanliness generally. The eruptions are white. <u>Treatment</u>. If due to a cachectic state of the system. Tonics. If found in a gouty patient Colchicum. Tincture of Iodine applied with a hair pencil will sometimes allay

The sibilant Rhonci are what
they occurs as the Longrunbell
in the act of Inspiration and
expiration - formed in the
smaller tubes - may be caus
ed by either swelling of the tubes
or a mucus in them - The
Crepitant Rhonchus - mimic
short chirp. crackling quick
crackling sounds - produced
in the air vesicles only -
heard at the latter part
of the act of Inspiration -
produced by the separation
of the opposite walls of the
air cells - which were glued
together by mucus - the air
suddenly rushes in makes
the crackling sound - not very
little changed by cough -
The distinctive sign of asp

proaching Pneumonia -
when heard at the apex of
one lung and dry and not
so fine as the Crepitant Rhon
chi of Pneumonia is called
the Checking sound. and is
a very ominous sign of Phth
isis - But Crepitant - & Fine
is bronchial of intermediate
sign - fine is Pneumonia
but not in the first stage -
for hard after the mucus
has gone out of the vesicles
into the bronchi - Mucus
Rhonchus - found in the
larger Bronchial tubes -
caused by air passing
through any liquid contain
ed in the Bronchi - The
Mucus Rhonchus is a sym
ptom Rhonchus - found in

The intense itching.

℞ Iodi Opii ℔ss
Sulphuris Sut ℥ss
Zinci Oxidi ℥i
Ol. Amygdalae ℥i
Adipis ℥iv

M. S. use as an ointment.

Vesicular. Eczema. Sudamina. Herpes. Scabies. Pemphigus. Rupia. The first may be regarded as the type. Eczema. The simple form called Eczema simplex usually lasts about two weeks. Sometimes this disease becomes pustular. Causes. Heat. Cantharides. Burgundy pitch. plaster. Treatment. In the inflammatory stage, a mild antiphlogistic plan. In chronic forms, we must use Tonics, Arsenic.

Sudamina, very small light elevations on the skin. Treatment. Requires none.

Herpes. Distinct patches. One of the most interesting varieties is called Zoster commonly known as Shingles. This form is usually in belts. Causes. Checked perspiration. Cold often follows fevers. Treatment. In the acute stage, mildly antiphlogistic. In the chronic form tonics.

Scabies. Itch. The wreck is accumulated. Usually found between the fingers, but it may occur anywhere. Caused by the Itch insect. This insect was discovered

both sides. Commonly associated with the Sonorous and Sibilant Rhonchi. A dull mucous Rhonchus is described. Gurgling sound — a gurgling Rhonchus caused by air passing through a quantity of liquid. Pectoriloquy Egophony chest speaking — heard most distinctly through the Stethoscope. When the Bronchi are dilated we will hear the Bronchial voice or Pectoriloquy. But a cavity dilated Bronchus is nothing less than a cavity & we will have Pectoriloquy from Tuberculous cavities. but the walls of Tubercules are irregular and angular and therefore the sound or voice is not reflected so perfectly and therefore this condition

do not produce typical
Pectoriloquy - Egophony -
Goats voice - The nasal
resonance of the voice in the throat
especially in women resem-
bles much this sound -
It is heard in Pleurisy - and
is caused by the air pass-
ing through the effused
liquid - Cough - consists
in the rapid and forcible
expulsion of air from the
lungs - After coughing an
exaggerated inspiration
is necessary - for coughing
has the effect of a forced
expiration - The cough
forcibly expels air through the
glottis - when the tube
air enters the cough

1825 - Treatment -
Mercurial oint-
ment will de-
stroy the insect and
therefore cure the Scans Scabei
disease Sulphur ointment
Bathing -

Pemphigus - Acute & Chronic - Rare
ly is there any fever - Bullae range
from the size of a pea to that of a chest
nut - Treatment - Salin laxatives -

Rupia - Is a purulent eruption,
when the crust falls off, a little
cavity is left - These crusts are
sometimes prominent - This
disease is generally syphil-
itic - but not always -
Treatment - If syphilitic Mercury,
carefully administered - Water
dressings -

Pustules. Impetigo, Ecthyma, Favus, Acne, Acne Rosata. Sycosis.

Impetigo. The pustules are very small. sometimes scattered all over the body, at others it is in particular parts. Sometimes it forms in a crust or a kind of bark over certain parts of the body. Not contagious. Never fatal of itself. Caused. by low diet. want of cleanliness. Most frequently found in children. Treatment. The pus should be removed by soft sponges. When the crusts are formed they should be removed by emollient washes, and over unguides such as sulphur ointment, and the like may

will be heard - when they are inflamed the cough will be smothered - When the lung is solidified the cough will have a very shrill metallic ring - Pleural friction sound - In the normal condition when there is no inflammation - the opposite side of the Pleura make no noise in rubbing on each other - But when the Pleura is inflamed either with or without exudation the opposite sides rubbing on each other produces a rubbing friction sound.

Metallic Tinkling - Probably caused by the bursting of a bubble of air upon the surface of liquid effused

into a lung cavity.

Rhonchi

Sonorous (grave) { Snoring
Cooing
Buzzing
Cracking

Sibilant (Shrill) { Whistling
Piping
Hissing

Crepitant { Dry crepitation
Clicking

Diminished { Feeble
Suppressed

Increased { Simple increased
Bronchophony
Pectoriloquy
Amphoric resonance
Aegophony

Indurative { Pleural friction
Bronchial breathing

Sub Crepitant { Humid crepitation
Crackling

Bubbling { Mucous submucous
(Cavernous) Gurgling

be applied.

Ecthima. Sometimes looks very much like Small pox eruptions. This disease is unattended with danger. The crops will come on after each other, for an indefinite length of time, unless the constitution be properly treated. Treatment. Mineral acids. Bark. Quinea. Iron.

Favus. Sometimes called Porrigo. Favus means Honey comb. This is not properly a Pustular eruption. Generally commences at the edge of the scalp. Some believe this to be a fungous growth, developing from germs and therefore con

tagious. But Dr. Pepper does not regard this to be the true pathology of this disease. He believes it to be perverted cell action. due to improper nutrition. Occurs most generally in children. Could hardly be confounded with any other disease. its cupped and yellowish appearance is perfectly characteristic Dr. Pepper does not believe it to be contagious. but as there is a doubt about this fact we should err on the safe side, and consider it contagious. Treatment Those who believe it to be a vegitable growth, would strive to kill the parasite. Cut the Hair short. apply

Bronchitis - Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes. May attack almost exclusively the larger tubes or the smaller ones. May be acute or chronic. Sometimes called Catarrhal fever. Attacks all ages - but most likely to affect the youth and aged. Not apt to prevail in dry seasons. Common in Winter and Spring. Feeble and sedentary habits predispose. Pneumonia attacks and Scrofula predispose to this disease. Seldom fatal of itself. May prove fatal to the very young and old. Acute medical appearance. Red mucous membrane with coughing. Later with frothy mucus.

Symptoms - Catarrh - Hoarseness of the voice - Soreness of the larynx and trachea - Pain behind the sternum increased by cough - This pain is burning and radiates. In a few days the cough becomes - The sputa is at first natural - becomes greenish and at length yellowish - This shows the presence of pus - They smell in warm room or be stained with blood. If the sputa be put in a cup they run together making a homogeneous liquid - Bronchitis attendant upon measles is characterized by mucopurulent sputa - Adults the Rhonchi are sibilant at length they be

water dressings, and re-
move the crusts. We can
then apply Tar ointment
or other local remedies.
The preparations of Iron
may be used to benefit the
quality of the blood.

<u>Acne</u>. Occurs at about the
time of puberty. Generally
found on the face and on
the back, between the Scap-
ulä. <u>Treatment</u>. Exer-
cise. Low-diet. If any
local application be employ-
ed. Lead water at first and
afterwards Calomel ointment
may be used.

<u>Acne Rosata</u>. Often found
in the Gouty. Is frequent in
females at the time when

the Catamenia ceases. Treatment. The same as that for Acne Simplex.

Sycosis. Some believe that this is a vegitable growth, and consequently contagious. This is a mooted question. It occurs generally on the chin, and mats up the beard. Treatment. Cut the beard with scissors and do not use the razor. Then treat as the symptoms require.

Scaly diseases. Lepra. Psoriasis. Ichthyosis.

Lepra. Leprosy. The eruptions in this disease are peculiarly varied varying but very little

cause bubbling. In young children the mucus sometimes remains in the tubes from the inability to throw it off. The skin and the air cell is become absorbed and the lungs collapse this is in many instances the cause of death in young children. Collapsed Bronchitis Known as Suffocating Catarrh. Anatomical pathology. Redness of the tubes. The Bronchi are stopped up with a tenacious mucus. Sometimes there is an emphysematous condition. This is caused by the severe coughing. Symptoms. Asphyxia. Dispnoea. Increased number of respirations. The blood is not aerated through the

System & circulation been
empty - Pommunt
regular - No Expectoration
at first - at length a very
tenacious sticky sputum is thrown
off - In the upper lobes this
is exaggerated respiration -
In the lower front the respi-
ration is feeble or suppressed -
The Rhonchi are the same
as those of simple Bronchi-
tis with the exception of the
addition of a fine crepitus
Rhonchi - The is heard in
both sides - Rapid pulse -
Bubbling over the larger Bron-
chi - Patient will complain of
the first sign of improve-
ment is a less anxious ex-
pression - this is a very ear-
ly sign in all cases.

from the exact circle. Lepra is particularly disposed to affect the skin about the joints - especially those of the knee and elbow. The scales are very minute. The surface under them is very red. It very seldom affects the face or hands. The duration of this affection is indefinite.

<u>Treatment</u>- Decoction of Dulcamara. Should the patient be vigorous, with a strong pulse, it might be advisable to bleed moderately. Warm baths should be taken daily. In very obstinate cases Fowler's solution or Donovan's solution may be administered.

Psoriasis. First appears in small papulous elevations, not larger than a pin's head

the summit of which soon becomes covered with slight whitish scale. A number of these break out at once. They increase in size. Their shape is roundish. This eruption may occur any where but is generally found on the back and limbs. Sometimes this disease is quite local. The general constitution is generally unaffected. The causes are obscure. The eating of salt meats, acids and the like is supposed to have caused it. May occur at any age. The eruptions in this disease are not depressed in the centre and in that way it may be distinguished from Lepra. Treatment

and disease - Duration
5 to 16 days - Differential
diagnosis - Pneumonia would
have to be double to simulate
it - but in Bronchitis there is dull
ness in Percussion - The dullness
is equal in both sides from
the very beginning in Capil
lary B. not so in Pneu-
monia when double - or
lung has the disease very
far advanced in it when
it is absent in the other lung -
Treatment of Simple Bronchi
tis. At the outset there may be
an abortive treatment started by
A whole body - milk punch -
Dover's Powder may be used -
Either the second night or the fol
lowing day use a dose of Castor
Oil - In the after stage all

the treatment would be absolutely injurious. Shm demulcent drinks. Small quantities of Opium. Camp. tinct of Opium. If the robust it may be well to bleed. This must be general. When the oppression is severe cups may be put over the chest. Hot pediluvia. When the secretion of mucus is diminished nauseants should be employed. Ipecac or Tartar Emetic. When the mucus secretion is suppressed which is most frequent in children. Emetics should be given. The employ of Calomel is much more doubtful in the case of inflammations of mucus than in serous membranes. In the latter it is decidedly useful. Generally the mucus

Is the same as that for Lepra.

Ichthyosis. Hardened, thickened, rough, almost bony state of the Cuticle, which breaks into small, scale-like pieces. This is unattended with Inflammation. Frequently congenital. and is then incurable. There is a form called Ichthyosis Cornea in which a regular horn, or horns are produced. There is no pain nor itching. Does not affect the constitution. Most frequently affects women. Treatment. Warm Baths. Vapor Baths. Friction. Tar ointment.

Tuberculated diseases. Tubercule. Thought to be of

Syphilitic origin. Is never contagious. Is most frequently found on the face. In its earlier stage it is painful - but later it loses all sensation. Treatment: Iodine used internally, and Iodine Ointment

Barbadoes Leg. Elephantiasis. Occurs most generally in the legs or the scrotum. Begins generally by acute inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. Headache - fever - and frequently vomiting are among the symptoms. Not contagious. Attacks all ages the older especially. Almost confined to hot climates. Is paroxysmal. Treatment - Iodine. Bleeding - purging & the antiphlogistic plan generally for the acute stage.

action when once established
leads excessive and frequently
morbid in composition. Stimulating
Expectorants are more useful
they act by stimulating the mucous
membrane in contact. If the
mucus is very excessive or more
persistent Opium should be given
in it also allays the cough but
care must be taken that the bowels
not too much priveted with —
In the capillary form of Bronchitis
prompt treatment is necessary
Do not give any depressing
medicine — no sedative emetic
the sulphate of copper or lime
may be used. Revulsives —
Cups — Linipisms. Senega root
has a specific action upon
the mucous membrane of the
lungs. Restore the strength by

Stimulants. Chronic Bron=
chitis. There are different forms.
It is a common disease. In
old age it may occur as an
original disease. but in youth
and adults it is the consequence
of acute Bronchitis. Due often
to the retrocession of some skin
disease. habitual exposure to
cold. Those whose work moves
us thus inhaling fine dust.
Sometimes the odor of the breath
is very fetid due to the
composition of sputa within
the dilated Bronchial tubes.
The inflammation of the Bronchia
may cause not a secretion of
mucus or pus but of serum.
This sometimes is very great
in quantity. It is usually
daily. sometimes copy=

Framboesia - Yaws - This eruption resembles the raspberry - Indigenous to Africa - It may occur anywhere upon the body - Sometimes preceded by febrile symptoms, languor, pain in the extremities - The eruption first appears as a small red spot - which rises into pimples - These increase in size and exude a fluid which by hardening forms a scab - Not painful - Is contagious - but only by inoculation - Treatment It baffles treatment and runs its course.

Molluscum - A disease of the sebaceous follicles - Is neither contagious nor malignant - These tubercules are spherical, varying

in size, and are either the color of the skin or brown-ish. Does not affect the general health. Sometimes the tubercles wither, at others they ulcerate away. Treatment. Friction. Exciting the skin to proper action.

Molluscum Hepatica. Most frequently found on the forehead. More common in men than in women, common though in pregnant women. May be in spots or universal. Is frequently caused by derangement of the menstrual flux. Treatment. If due to Ammenorrhea employ Emmenagogues. Saline purges.

when this becomes fatal it is by causing Asphyxia. This Bronchorrhoea is apt to be connected with disease of the heart. There is another form of Bronchitis. That in which the secretion is very scanty tenacious and hard. Laennec called this Dry Catarrh. Anatomical Characteristics. The Bronchial tubes are brown, very sandy ulcers. The most important lesion is the great development of the mucous layer of the Bronchial tubes. The cartilages become ossified. Many of the Bronchi are enlarged forced bulb while others are contracted. Emphysema is apt to occur. Auscultation will elicit sonorous and sibilant Rhonchi. When the Bronchi

as much debilitated as will
have Cavernous respiration.
Phthisis Chronic Bronc
Man frequent be fore 40 Frequent after
Bloody sputa Lethal result
disease of the heart mus
Inflammation progressive Pus extum
Physical signs at the Apices. At the Base
Cavernous respiration at the apex At the Root
These two diseases often co exist
Treatment. Should be mo
debilitating or sedative. If the
physique & structure the mechanical
irritants should be used. Large
Blisters. small blisters on
Jaw or neck. Dry cupping
main on the nape of the neck. Croton
Oil pustulation may be
employed. Opium should
be used but sparingly. If
the Bronchiles be rheumatic or

Addison's Disease - Bronzed skin disease. Dr. Addison investigated this affection, and believed it to be due to a diseased state of the Super-renal capsules - There has been considerable doubt thrown on the facts he stated. The skin becomes of a bronze color. It begins slowly and insensibly. Loss of appetite - emaciation and languor are noticed. Treatment. No treatment has proved effectual.

Diseases of the Brain - Cerebritis - Pain not very acute - It is frequently intermittent - The pulse fluctuates - Head hot - The disease is frequently on the opposite side to that in which the pain is felt - Delirium -

Sooner or later there will be Paralysis - and this will be on the opposite side from the diseased half of the brain - There will be disordered respiration - Caused - By blows - Use of alcohol - Intense mental exertion will cause it when there is a predisposition - The symptoms of the chronic form are the same, but not so severe - This may be due to disease of the bones - Softening of the Brain - This is often due to disease of the blood vessels at the base of the Brain - such as ossification - Occurs often in the aged - This disease brings on a fatal Paralysis - Red Softening - is a differ-

Gnty. Colchicum may be used. It is very useful in the last form its benefit in the former is very questionable. Cobaba is without ed the most effectual remedy which can be used in administering the secretions of all mucous membranes. Tonic bitter medicines are secreted through the lungs & in passing through the mucous membranes it lessens and at length stops the secretion. Copaiva is an applicable remedy in chronic cases and where there is no fever. Tonics of the more powerful kind should be used - Quinia. Bark. Tinct. Ferri Chl. Tinct. Prunus - Virg. In the most inveterate cases Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy for it builds up the constitution

There is no disease in which a change of scene and air is more beneficial. The chamber must be sufficiently warmed and ventilated. Do not muffle up the throat and neck when going into the open air.

<u>Whooping Cough</u> The larynx may be affected with spasmodic croup, and also the Bronchial tubes cough affected with a spasmodic affection. Whooping cough. The disease is characterized by Bronchitis, fever, and a prolonged cough. It is not a disease of the lungs proper. A medium disease, so we count of it until the latter part of the 16th. Century.

ent thing. This is an in-
flammation. Softning of
the Brain would be treat-
ed by Tonics, while Red Soft-
ning would be treated on
the antiphlogistic plan.

Menengitis. Often ushered
in by a chill. Vomiting.
Great pain in the head. Face
contracted. Pulse increased.
Constipation. The pupil is
at first contracted afterwards
dilated. The acute form may
last a week. The fatality
of acute Menengitis is three
out of four. Treatment.
Antiphlogistic. If the
patient is vigorous dont
hesitate to blid. Ice in a
bladder, pounded and
mixed with lard, ap-

plied to the head. Purging. Calomel gr. x. Magnesia. In order to relieve the great pain it is justifiable to employ Opium injections. Chronic Meningitis. Similar to the acute form, but the symptoms are not so marked. Treatment. Mildly antiphlogistic. It is difficult to diagnose this disease from Insanity.

Tubercular Meningitis. Common in Children. Pain in the head. Vomiting Sometimes of a resellant character. The child throws its head back in the bed. This is a fatal disease in almost every instance.

More frequent in temperate than in the hot climates. More fatal in adult persons. One of the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases. More fatal in female than in males. More fatal among the poor than the rich. One of the most contagious of the diseases. Often epidemic. There is a stage which precedes the main. This varies from 2 to 8 days. Very apt to follow an epidemic of measles. Watery eye. Running nose. Frequently no fever. Cough dry and brassy until the cough appears the outbreak is precisely like measles. The cough is paroxysmal. Then come on without any premonition. The cough consists of a number of succes

in forcible expirations. This delays the passage of the venous blood in the lungs. In the face becomes very red. After a number of coughs there is a sonorous inspiration called whoop. At the close of the coughing paroxysm copious mucus will be expelled, or it may bring blood from nose. In the intervals of the paroxysms there are the physical signs of Bronchitis. Subdulent rales. Frequently causes the disease Chronic is a condition of simple catarrh. And the lymphatic children rarely exhibit of suffocation in this disease. This sometimes due to mere exhaustion. The edema

Caused by disordered nutrition. Exposure to the sun's heat. There is almost always a squint. We should always enquire into the hereditary tendency. The tubercles are usually found at the base of the Brain. The lungs are often diseased in combination with Tubercular Meningitis. Treatment. Laxatives. Iodide of Potassium. Cod-liver oil. Dressing the head with Iodoform. If the child belongs to consumptive parents a Wet nurse (Dr. Pepper's Irish Cow) should be immediately procured. If the child lives it should not be allowed to engage in severe mental exercise. It

should not be exposed to the heat of the Sun.

Hydrocephalus. Effusion from congestion. Congenital. Individuals have lived for a number of years with this disease. There is another pathalogical state, known as External Hydrocephalus. This is not a disorder in the substance of the Brain but is upon the brain. Treatment. Adopt the supporting plan. Paracentesis is sometimes justifiable.

Tumors of the Brain. May be fibrous, tuberculous or cancerous. Headaches

duration of the disease is from 2 to 4 months. The duration of the initiatory catarrh is about 2 weeks. The length of the spasmodic element may last 7 and 8. Lesions. Capillary Bronchitis. Phthisis. Dilatation of the stomach. Tubercular meningitis. Many of the cases of convulsions of the spasm are caused by whooping cough. It is a constitutional disease. Measles and whooping cough are very nearly related to each other. Treatment. For the catarrhal stage two general principles. Doing to weaken the patient for the disease cannot be cut short. It must run its course. Antispasmodics have been

used. Of the Belladonna it is the best. It must be given in the proper in more or less dilution. It must be kept in this condition. It should not be given in gentle large enough to produce bruised of the Brain or to interfere with the functions not. In this is more essential than anything else. We may give grs 1/12 to a child 6 or 7 years old. more or less. Alum may be regarded as the next most important remedy. Bite given in water. The Principal Cent of Bon is especially adapted to overcome the force of the poison by giving tone and ambition assumed. Cod Liver Oil is our model.

of a malignant character. Treatment Must be regulated in accordance with the character of the Tumor.

Apoplexy. Hemorrhage into the substance of the Brain. Generally no convulsions in this disease. and from this fact we can form a differential diagnosis between this affection and Epilepsy. This disease is very dangerous. If there is Dropsy we may infer that the effusion in the Brain is serous. If the patient is suffering from Bright's disease we may suppose the cause of the Apoplexy to be urea in the blood. This disease is

very likely to occur. If the patient recover, the intelligence will return before motion, and it is usual for the lower extremities to have the power of motion sooner than the upper. Predisposing causes. Child sofening. Moderate plethora. Disease of the Heart. Dilitation. Hypertrophy. Very strong emotions. Anger. Gout. Treatment. In plethoric patients we should bled. Cold to the head. Croton Oil gtts ij in sweet Olive oil. Caps to the back of the neck. Dont treat the Paralysis for several months after a severe

The great point is to endeavor to guard the disease, not to cure it.

Asthma is a nervous disease in which there is a difficulty in breathing. Dyspnoea is a difficulty of respiration but it is a mere symptom of other affections. Emphysema. In this there is an habitual difficulty of breathing. When the chest is opened after death the air does not rush in and cause the lung to collapse, but the lungs protrude from the opening made. The lung substance is abnormally hard, and when put on water the piece floats very highly. Generally Emphysema affects both lungs. When this is the case the di-

ease is usually congenital or is due to some imperfect state of the walls of the air cells. Frequently many of the air cells become fused into one due to a sort of fatty degeneration. Emphysema reacts upon the heart and gives it extra work to do. Thereupon hypertrophy with or without dilation may be caused. As a proof of this fact that this disease is hereditary the fact that it has been found affecting the child at birth. The chest loses its conical shape and becomes more oval than normally. The movements of the respiratory act are interfered with

attack of Apoplexy. We should not employ Nux Vomica or Strychnia for sometimes after a severe attack, but they may very well be employed for the cure of the Paralysis after a long interval.

Diseases of the Spinal Cord. Spinal Meningitis. Considerable pain attends this disease. The body is often bent in various ways. Partial paralysis of the limbs below the injury, and of the various organs is one of the sequelæ. The danger of this disease is proportioned to the position at which the lesion exists. The treatment will be spoken of in con.

nection with Myeli-
tis.

Myelitis. Inflammation of the Spinal Cord. Pain is a symptom. Paralysis very soon established. Treatment. For Myelitis and Spinal Meningeli. In the acute forms we may sometimes Blood-Cups. Sinapisms. For Tabes Dorsalis or the chronic form we should employ Tonics.

Congestion of the Spinal Cord. This may occur in the substance of the cord itself, or in its membranes. Treatment. would be the same as that for Congest-

and breathing becomes abdominal. Expiration becomes longer and more laborious than Inspiration. By pulling the hands upon the chest there is no vocal fremitus discovered. Percussion is abnormally resonant. In front we frequently (when complicated with Bronchitis) have the sibilant rhonchus. Behind the Rales are moist. The chief symptoms are dispnoea - and alteration in Speech. This latter is interfered with by the small quantity of air. Nostrils are dilated. Troubled Expression. This disease is frequently paroxysmal. This is due to a nervous complication which

almost always exists. The attacks are like those of pure Asthma - and generally occur in the night time. The patient will rush out of bed and often hurry to the open window. There is great distress. If the attack is caused by Catarrh - it will last long as then when it is due to a nervous element. Emphysema is rarely fatal when uncomplicated. Pneumothorax occurs only on one side and may be distinguished from Emphysema by this fact. If Pneumothorax were to affect both sides death would immediately occur. Treatment. Sometimes Emetics are

ion of the Brain.

Paralysis. This is not a disease it is merely a symptom. It is no more a disease than Dropsy is. In our Treatment of this symptom we must remove the cause. If it be due to inflammation the antiphlogistic plan is the proper one. There are several forms of local palsy. Lead palsy. Creeping palsy. Creeping palsy is probably due to impaired nutrition. Hysterical paralysis is another form.

Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.

Epilepsy. Just before the

attack, the person some-
times has a peculiar sensa-
tion. Sometimes involun-
tary discharges take place.
The paroxysms usually last
about three minutes.
Frequently the convulsions
are ushered in by a scream.
The frequency of the attacks
varies. There is a light
form of Epilepsy which
although is very danger-
ous. In this form we
have no convulsions
but the mind seems to be
lost for a minute, the
lips may become blue.
Epilepsy predisposes to
Idiocy. This disease
may also be hereditary.
It is very rarely cured.
Etiology. Tubercle. Gas

needful in order to aid in throwing out the mucus. Iron is useful in this disease as a tonic. Eucin but this should not be too soon. The disease is necessarily incurable. but it may be palliated.

Asthma. Is rarely only nervous but is almost always complicated with Emphysema. This is undoubtedly an hereditary disease. Some suffer most when in a dry climate others in a moist. A paroxysm may be brought about by an overloaded stomach. All exciting motor nervous phenomena are more bad

ly to take place during sleep at night time. Symptoms. Sense of weight and oppression. There are no anatomical lesions. As the fit passes off the patient falls asleep very much wearied. The spasm may last for only a few minutes. or it may continue for hours. Physical signs distinguish it from emphysema. Treatment. Prevent the cause. If due to an overloaded stomach. evacuate it. The mind should be acted upon. use some stimulant none is better in the early stage than a cup of strong coffee. After the spasm has once begun relaxers

the irritation. Cancer. Irritation of the Bladder — Disease of the bones — Pressure of a spicula of bone — When due to any lesion in the brain the disease is called Centric — when due to remote disorders it is called Eccentric Epilepsy. Dr. Pepper believes that in nine cases out of ten this affection is due to some disease in the Brain or elsewhere. Dr. Marshall Hall believes this disease to be due to irritation of the Larynx, causing contraction, and thereby imperfect aeration of the blood. This disease is sometimes feigned — but there is

much that can not be simulated. Treatment. Do not bleed during the paroxysm, little indeed can be done until the attack is over other than to procure fresh air. Tracheotomy has been performed, not only during the paroxysm, but also in the intermission, in the hopes of making a permanent cure. Dr. Pepper thinks this operation objectionable. Tonics. Bromide of Potassium. Antispasmodics. Valerian. Nitrate of Silver is not indicated. Iron. The treatment must be also moral. Exercise.

must be employed. Opium in small doses. better to give Belladonna. better than all remedies is Lobelia. from gtts XX to XXX of the officinal Tincture maybe employed. The breathing of the fumes of burning Nitre paper relieves many persons almost immediately. Inhaling smoke Stramonium or Belladonna. This latter substance maybe used by crushing the root & incorporating it with Tobacco. Particular care should be taken of the digestive organs.

Pleurisy. Infrequent in infancy. more often occurs in adult life. Dampness and cold are the most frequent

causes - Violence - wounds may cause it - In Puerperal peritonitis is frequent - It is a common disease in Rheumatism - frequent also in Bright's disease - It may be inter lobular or extra - pleural - The earlier stage is characterised by inflammation - then an exudation of serum - Pus may be mingled with the serum - The exudation may be very scanty and constitutes Dry Pleurisy - When recent the false membranes are soft - eventually they become dense and organized containing blood vessels - they ultimately form connective cellular tissue - The membrane is not deposited

Chorea. It a common disease. The word means to dance. The left side is more generally affected than the right. Sometimes the face is particularly affected. Incontinence of urine is but a form of Chorea. Sometimes the disease is periodic. Causes. Masturbation. Disordered menstruation. Undue study. Lack of proper exercise. Irregular habits. Stammering is generally a form of Chorea. Chorea does not often end in Idocy. Dr. Pepper believes this disease to be due to improper exaltation of the nervous system. Dr. Carpenter believes it to be

due to disease of the Cerebellum. Treatment. Tonics. Nutritious diet. Argent. Nit. Valerian. Hoffman's Anodyne. Bathing. Friction. Exercise.

Neuralgia. Meaning Pain. This pain is sometimes burning, sometimes pricking. Then again it is a mere numbness. It is intermittent. No evidence of heat, swelling or redness about the point of pain. Etiology. Most frequent in those of a nervous temperament, therefore common in women. ranging from the age of 15 to 45. Fatigue. Study. impaired diet. Cold, air

equally every where but are often collected in patches. The heart may be displaced from its normal position. If Pleurisy exist on the right side the liver may be thrust down so that it may be felt below the ribs. The deposit is sometimes heavy combed. Symptoms. These of inflammation of a serous membrane. Frequently ushered in by a chill. usually followed by a stick in the side. This is painful. There is a cough with out expectoration. Pulse full and bounding. In some cases there is little or no pain and equally little fever. This is usually occasioned by very rapid and large exudation

The blood is very febrinous - sometimes rising as high as 1/1000. There is dispnoea - the oppression is proportioned to the rapidity of the exudation - and its quantity - The patient usually lies upon the affected side - but there are now and then exceptions - Pain is the first symptom. At the early part there is a friction sound - caused by the rubbing of the faces of the pleura together which are now abnormally dry - The respiration is noticed to be jerking - The affected side moves less - the sound side does extra work & therefore there is more movement of that side - On the

all predisposing causes to Neuralgia. Some believe that the disease is due to an undue irritation of the nervous system. Slight pressure increases the pain, firmer pressure relieves it. Dr. Pepper is convinced that neuralgia is in 99 cases out of 100 due to congestion. This congestion may not be at the seat of pain, but in the course of the nerve. Syphilitic Rheumatism sometimes resembles Neuralgia. This disease is more painful at night than through the day. Prognosis. This affection is almost never fatal, but it frequently renders life miserable. Local neuralgia affect

ing the supra or infra or-
bital nerve is extremely
painful - Sciatica, is
another form of neural-
gia - Sometimes caus-
ed by a collection of fa-
tal matter in the sac-
trum, pressing upon the
nerve - This might be
compounded with Rheum-
atism - Neuralgia
of the chest might also
be compounded with
Rheumatism - But the
Neuralgia is directly
over the rib or its edge,
whereas the Rheumat-
ism, would be found
over the intercostal mus-
cles - Treatment - Avoid
the predisposing and
exciting causes - Tonics -

side when the effusion is complete there will be no vocal fremitus felt. When the effusion is large percussion is flat - absolutely so. The dullness may diminish at a superior part of the chest when the effusion has actually increased - this is due to the decline of the accumulated liquid effused. The conducting power of the liquid will bring the sounds to the ear with increased force. Aegophony is a sign of the presence of fluid when heard. Acute Pleurisy lasts from 2 to 3 weeks. When uncomplicated - and idiopathic it uniformly gets well - Diaphragmatic Pleurisy is a variety. The cough is more

paroxysmal and gives great pain. The greatest pain is felt at about the 10th rib near the Linea alba. The respiration in this form is performed by the ribs. The abdomen scarcely moves. The dyspnoea is excessive. There is what is called Interlobular Pleurisy. In this disease there is a deposition of matter between the lobes of the Lungs. This matter sometimes accumulates through the walls of the lungs and is discharged into the bronchial tubes. There may be Latent pleurisy. Symptoms of Pleurisy. Stitch in the side. Cough without expectoration. Absence of the lid

In those forms of Neuralgia in which there is a little inflammation, we may apply a few leeches. If there be congestion, small blisters, may be applied over the seat of pain. Belladonna Plaster. Camphor. Chloroform. Magendie's Solution of Morphia gtts XV injected into the cellular tissue of the pain. Just part, is a very valuable remedy. Fowler's Solution.

℞ Vallet Ferri Carb. ℥i
Sulph. Quinea Gr XXX
Ext. Belladon. gr IV
St. Ignat Bum Gr VIII
M. Div in Pil XXX.
S. Take one before each meal.

Hysteria - Very rarely occurs in man - In a female it is usually due to uterine disturbance - During the paroxysm the patient knows everything that is going on, and hears every thing that is said - This would distinguish it from Epilepsy - The face becomes flushed during the attack - There is a form of this disease in which the patient seems to live for no other object than to deceive the Physician - This is purely Hysterical - The girl will tie a cord around her leg, above the knee, and with this show her Doctor how her foot is swollen -

cular murmur - Dullness on percussion - Pleurodynia is often mistaken for Pleurisy and vice versa - For this reason some suspect that Pleurodynia - Pneumonia may be confused with Pleurisy - The first sign of Pneumonia is a fine crepitant Rhonchus - The first sign in Pleurisy is a friction sound - Bronchial voice and respiration are signs of Pneumonia -

Treatment of Acute Pleurisy - Object to remove pain and palliate the symptoms - If we see the disease at the very outset - and it be in a robust individual - it will be well to bleed - Cups may be used that are more effective than

lucks - Cloths wrung out of hot water - or stimulating warming poultices may be put over the chest - Depletion should be carried on internally - at the outset a purgative of Tartar Emetic and Jalap - Pucy - Allay the cough by using Opiates - but do not seek to remove the cough. If the effusion has taken place - it must be removed - Some have urged the employment of Mercury - but Dr. S. does not think this advisable - A large blister placed over the effused side - allowed to drain fully - (on some 6 or 7 hours) will certainly aid matter

She will want the Dr. to draw off her water - which the nurse had better do, & not the Doctor - Treatment - Nutritious diet - Tonics - Antispasmodics

Catalepsy - Is but an aggravated form of Hysteria - Occurs frequently in men - The patient has a deathlike look - The limbs remain in any position in which we may choose to place them - even when raised upon the air -

Tetanus - (Idiopathic) - Often begins with a sore throat - The jaws become closed and rigid - Sometimes the rigidity of the muscles extends to the lower extremi

ties. The muscular rigidity is not so marked in this form as in the Traumatic. Causes. Atmospheric changes. Dangerous even in the Idiopathic form. but not as much so as in the Traumatic. After death no lesion is found. Traumatic Tetanus is due to reflex irritation. There is a form of Tetanus which affects young children. Some suppose this to Traumatic, caused by the cutting of the umbilical cord. followed by Phlebitis of the Umbilical vein. Treatment. Opium is our main

cially in the removal of the effused liquid - Saline laxatives - Diuretics - and Diaphoretics may also be employed to the same end.
Chronic Pleurisy - Often an accompaniment to Phthisis. The effusion is generally large in this form - There is generally less dyspnoea - than in the acute form - The patient usually lies either upon the back or upon the affected side. The coughing is very varying - If chronic pleurisy lasts for a long time and there be much effusion there will be oedema of the extremities. Treatment - Tonics and Evacuants - Cod liver oil - Potas. Iod. - Saline

diuretics Digitalis may be employed if the patient be strong - but they must not be persevered in too long for they will probably do no good. The patient should bathe - exercise - and take every means for improving the general health. Evacuating the liquid may be done by operation. This should be done if there be an advanced deposit of tubercle.

Pneumonia - Denotes an testing of the deposit of liquor sanguinis into the cellular tissue and air vessels of the lungs. There are many varieties - acute chronic - they occur

remedy. The system will tolerate a surprising quantity of this drug in Tetanus. Belladonna may be used. Caps. If supposed to be due to Gastric disorder, such as worms we should employ Turpentine.

<u>Delirium Tremens.</u> In its mildest type it is called the "Horrors"! A patient suffering from this, imagines horrible scenes. At night these imaginations become convictions. Sometimes they imagine that serpents are hissing at them. at others they believe that mice and rats are crawling over

over their bodies. Dr. Pep-
per gives an interesting
account of a patient who
believed he was at the
Opera house in his shirt
tail, and that young la-
dies were pointing their
opera glasses at him.
He stood endeavouring to
conceal his nakedness
from his supposed an-
noying spectators. The
tumor is one of the sym-
ptoms of this disease.
The pupil often becomes
very much contracted.
The pulse is frequent.
Sometimes this malady
ends in sleep after sev-
eral days of wakefulness
At other times the disease
ends in Epileptic con-

at any period of life - most
frequent in young adult life
being exciting cause - Protracted
wet and moist cold - Sometimes it is epidemic - and
is independent of cold and
moisture - There are 3 stages.
1st - engorgement of the blood
vessels - 2nd - The lung at this
stage is dark - and does not
crepitate - it will float at
this stage - If it be pressed
a frothy liquid will follow
the course of the scalpel - 2nd
Stage - The fibrinous album
inous matter is poured in
to the intervesicular places
and into the vesicles themselves - The lung now resem
bles the liver - and is called
Red Hepatization - a cut

surface will presenting a
spotted appearance —
In secondary Pneumonia
or Splenization the fibrin
in the vesicles is deficient.
The fibrine is expelled in
the Pneumonic Sputa —
Symptoms of acute primary
Pneumonia — Generally a
sudden onset. begins with
a rigor. Stitch in the side —
The pain is not always be=
cause where the inflammation
is actually is — Respiration
hurried — in adults not to
30 — in children to 50 or 60 a
minute — Tishness. Cough.
In two or 3 days the sputa
become characteristic —
Rusty — at first adhesive —
mucopurulent —

vulsions. These are frequently so severe that the patient must be strapped in bed. First attacks are not dangerous - each one after is more so. After death serum may be found in the ventricles of the brain. There will also be an alcoholic odor. Opium will produce a kind of Delirium Tremens. The same may be said of Tobacco. Dr. Pepper believes that the disease is due to the irritation of Alcohol upon the nervous system.

<u>Treatment</u>. In mild cases, but little need be done - but even here Opium should be used.

In the severer cases we must use a little Alcohol with opium - Laudanum - gtts IX as an enema may be given if opium will not affect the patient given by the stomach - Dr. Pepper puts the Alcohol in a decoction of Worm wood, the patient thinks, does not know that he is taking liquor. Sometimes the vomiting is excessive, if it is we must allay it - if not excessive we should allow it -

The sputa are very tenacious so there is any other disease. There may be no sputa whatever in cases of Pneumonia. Physical exp. The first is a change in Respiration. Diminished resonance on percussion for 2 or 3 days. Resonance diminishes until the lung is perfectly flat. In children the percussion is not so very dull. Inspiration shows a less movement the affected side. Vocal tremitus in the forming stage but is than the respiratory murmur is diminished and may be harsh and feeble. The next change is the crepitant rhonchus. This is heard only in inspiration. Sometimes when the inspiration is

deep. In children the Rhonchus is frequently sub crepitant. At length the respiration becomes wheezing. After the liquid has become solidified and the lung be hepatized all sounds will be stopped and nothing will be heard but the air passing in the large bronchial tubes. This will form Bronchial Respiration. When the softening and and absorption of the solid matter begins there a sub crepitant rale called Rale redux. The respiration in the unaffected lung will be increased or pound. Fever follows the initial chill - pulse from 90 to 120 in adults, much more frequent in children.

The rapidity of the pulse seems to be in direct proportion to the severity of the attack. Death is often caused by the formation of a clot in the right side of the heart. Edema is frequently in excess. The skin is very hot - often over 106. Headache is often severe at the first part of the disease. There is often much vomiting. There may be diarrhea. The face is flushed. There is often a circumscribed flush on one or both cheeks, more frequently in one and that on the side of the ~~H~~ disease. There are sometimes what are called wandering cases. This usually occurs in the aged. In favorable cases

the symptoms subside at the end of one week. The dullness and bronchial respiration generally last long after other symptoms have left. In unfavorable circumstances the pulse becomes rapid and weakening also — a want of power to expectorate the patient presents a pinched expression and dies of apnoea. These are the unfavorable symptoms which death takes place in the 2nd stage. When death takes place in the 3rd stage the patient goes into a low muttering delirium. Bilious Pneumonia Bilious stools. of yellowness of the skin. Typhoid

Pneumonia. Breathing hurried and oppressed. Delirium takes place early. Sputa become thin purulent and grumous. looking like decayed gruel. No fever crepitus heard. but a sub crepitus or mucous Rhonchus. Lobular Pneumonia. A disease of very questionable existence. Consists of a collapse of the separate lobules. This is what is called Intermittent Pneumonia. What is very strange about this disease is the fact that merely clearing the passages do we find the physical signs & sputa of Pneumonia in. There is not such a thing as Hypostatic Pneumonia

Intercurrent Pneumonia.
is merely Pneumonia com-
plicating any other disease.
Diagnosis. Fine dry crepitation.
Bronchial Respiration. Rusty
sputum are conclusive signs.
Even if we have Sub crepitant
Rhonchus and this exist in
relation with and in connection
with this there be Bronchial
voice we may assert
the presence of Pneumonia.
In Pleurisy the vocal fremitus is increased in Pneumonia
it is decreased. Prognosis.
In nursing children it is
almost always fatal.
Generally so if occurring before the 6th year. More fatal
to females than males. Very
fatal to Drunkards. A
dangerous complication is

fever. More fatal when occurring in the left ventricle than in the right. More so when affecting the apex than when occupying the base. The worst symptom is a rapid weak and irregular pulse. Generally showing the presence of a heart clot. Prune juice or tobacco spit. Sputum is a dangerous symptom. An aneurism of expectoration is an unfavorable sign. Treatment: Venesection employed at the very outset in the forming stage it is utterly useless to endeavor to cut the disease short. It must run its course. As to bleeding it should only be applied in the first stage. When we have after from repletion spread to

Under this circumstances bleeding is of certain advantage but it is as surely injurious if this stage be passed. It is a mode of treatment only to be resorted to in the robust. By bleeding the disease is not cut short and it is doubtful if it can bring it to a more speedy termination - but it contracts all of the features of the disease - it is a palliative means - Sulphate Quinine was discovered (by Rasori an Italian) to be a sedative to the circulation - and as useful in Pneumonia - the dose was fabulously great 8 grs or vj may be given in 24 hours in some case

with benefit. The first dose may be about gr ½. It should be given only in the first stage and if it is tolerated at first we may reason that it will be injurious. It should not be given to children under any circumstances. Prof. Stille believes "Lactucarium to be a dangerous remedy and has given it up." Virarum Viridis has been a fashionable remedy lately but it is no more beneficial than Lactucarium. Mercury is not a proper remedy. Blisters cannot limit the duration of the disease but they assuage the suffering of the patient. By acting as revulsives they seem to make cause a more speedy absorption of the effusion

Stellè